

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### A TRIBUTE TO MARY MACK BLOUNT

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mary Mack Blount of Brooklyn, New York for her hard work, dedication and commitment to caring for others.

Ms. Mack Blount was born in Macon, Georgia, the third of seven children born to Robert and Myrdis Mack. Mary's family moved to Shelby, North Carolina where she graduated from high school. Shortly after graduation she moved to Brooklyn where she earned her Bachelors of Science degree in Accounting from Tuoro College. After graduation she married Harry Blount. Mary and Harry have four children.

Mary has always been a committed civic activist. She was an active member of the Crown Heights Community Council as well as the Stuyvesant Action Council. Mary is also a member of the Christ Fellowship Baptist Church where she teaches Sunday School and is a member of the church-based group, Women of Words. In addition, to Mary's civic work she continues to work fulltime for the New York City Board of Education as an Education Analyst.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Mary Mack Blount is a hard working dedicated parent and civic activist with a deep commitment to her church and her community. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE MILITARY TAX CREDIT ACT OF 2001

#### HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, today, in honor of the thousands of men and women who proudly serve in our nation's armed forces, I take great pride in rising to formally introduce the Military Tax Credit Act of 2001.

Without question, our most valuable national security assets are the men and women who have voluntarily stepped forward to protect and defend our freedoms. Time and again, these individuals have risen to the challenge of protecting our national interests, and they have done so with a sense of honor and duty. Truly, the nation owes each and every person serving in our nation's armed forces a debt of gratitude for the sacrifices that they make every day.

Yet, there is one particularly troublesome sacrifice that many in our armed services are forced to make. This sacrifice has less to do with national security and more to do with fi-

nancial security. When it comes to providing our military personnel with an adequate system of pay we have, very simply, missed the mark. As a result, today we have a cadre of personnel, enlisted and officers, married and single, who are in a constant struggle to make their financial ends meet.

Mr. Speaker, we've all heard the horror stories of military families forced on to public assistance and personnel that have had to seek part-time jobs to supplement their military pay. It seems incredible that over the past several years, as the cost of living has grown due to the expanding economy, we have been unable to provide a military pay structure that falls in line with this growth. I am well aware of numerous well-intentioned efforts in Congress to address the situation and I have supported many of these initiatives. The various pay increases enacted over the last several years have been a tremendous help. However, they clearly have not been enough and I believe that more can and must be done to improve the financial situation of our men and women in uniform.

Since President Bush took office in January, one of the central tenets of his Administration has been to return some of the surplus back to the American people. While I may disagree with his plans to accomplish this goal, I do believe a portion of the surplus should be used to address certain issues like the military pay situation. The Military Tax Credit Act of 2001 would use funds from the budget surplus to provide a refundable tax credit to all active duty military personnel.

Under this legislation, single personnel would be eligible for a \$2800 refundable credit; while married personnel would receive a \$4000 refundable credit. In addition to those active duty personnel in the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force, the credit would extend to active duty Coast Guard and National Guard personnel. Moreover, a portion of it would be made available to any reserve personnel serving thirty or more days on active duty.

The beauty of this proposal is that even though every person; regardless of rank or grade would receive this credit, it would provide the biggest bang for the buck to those personnel that need it the most: the junior enlisted men and women and the junior officers. For single personnel at the E-6 level and below, the credit on average would be the equivalent of a 10.3 percent bonus. For married personnel in the same category the bonus would average 14.1 percent. The single junior officer would receive an average of 6.4 percent pay bonus while their married counterparts would average an 8.9 percent bonus.

All of the money that military personnel receive as a result of this credit would be tax-free. In addition, since the funds used to pay for the tax credit would come from the surplus, it would not adversely affect the overall defense budget. In fact, it barely puts a dent in the surplus. The amount of surplus funds used to support this legislation represents only 3.1% of the total surplus available—a small price to pay for such a large benefit.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a member of the Armed Services Committee, nor am I a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. And although the USS Constitution is homeported at the Charlestown Navy Yard, I have no major military installation in my district. Some might ask why then am I introducing tax credit legislation for military personnel. The answer is simple: because they deserve it. And while I don't believe that my legislation is the answer to all of the problems associated with the military's pay structure, I do believe that this is a great way to provide financial relief that is real and substantial. It is my hope that Congress agrees with me and will move to pass the Military Tax Credit of 2001.

### IN TRIBUTE TO FREDRICK NELSON

#### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend of mine, Mr. Fred Nelson, who passed away unexpectedly on February 5, 2001. Fred was an integral part of the community of Carmel, California, and will be missed by us all.

Fred and I went to school together in Carmel, and he graduated from Carmel High School in 1958. He was a great athlete. Every football team he played on lost not a single game and won all the league's championships. After graduation, he joined the U.S. Army, and served his country in uniform until 1961. After serving in the Army, he worked as a banker in the San Francisco Bay Area until finally returning to Carmel seven years ago.

For those of my colleagues who know the community of Carmel, you are first struck by the beauty of the town and the area around it. But you are equally drawn to the notion that Carmel is a town of neighbors, not occupants, and we are a tight-knit community. Many people knew and loved Fred, and I am thankful to be one of them. Fred's passing has affected many people, and he will be sorely missed by his wife, Lynne; his son, Rodrick of Los Altos, California; his mother, Winifred Haag of Carmel; his sister, Lynn Rivera of Aptos, California; and his two grandsons.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE PUL- MONARY HYPERTENSION ACT OF 2001

#### HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Pulmonary Hypertension Act of 2001. In short, this legislation will ensure greater federal resources are devoted to

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Pulmonary Hypertension research at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and complement the private efforts of the PH Community.

Pulmonary Hypertension (PH) is a rare lung disorder in which the pressure in the pulmonary artery rises above normal levels and may become life threatening. When pulmonary hypertension occurs in the absence of a known cause, it is referred to as primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH). PPH is extremely rare, occurring in about two persons per million population. As of 1998, approximately 5–10 thousand individuals suffered from this disease—the greatest number reported in women between the ages of 21 and 40. Nonetheless we now know that men and women in all age ranges, from very young children to elderly people, can develop PPH. It also affects people of all racial and ethnic origins equally.

I first became aware of this illness a couple of years ago when one of my constituents and close friend came to speak to me about a disease his now eight year-old daughter, Emily, had just recently been diagnosed with. At that time, the family was informed that there was no cure for PPH, and that Emily could not be expected to live beyond 3–5 years. I began to think that in order to get Emily and other PH sufferers a chance to really experience life, the federal investment in Pulmonary Hypertension must be expanded to take full advantage of the tremendous potential for finding a cure or effective treatment.

Why does the federal government have a role in our fight against Pulmonary Hypertension? Pulmonary hypertension is frequently misdiagnosed and has often progressed to late stage by the time it is accurately diagnosed. More importantly, PH has been historically chronic and incurable. This unpredictable survival rate has not been encouraging to patients, their families or physicians. Furthermore, in 1996–97 almost six million, Americans took anorexic drugs which can cause PPH in some people. Thousands now have PPH and are in terminal stages or have already succumbed to the disease. It is anticipated that many more cases of PPH from diet drugs will be diagnosed within the coming years.

I also believe that federal resources will complement the dollars and efforts the Pulmonary Hypertension community is doing on their own. This public-private partnership will also help ensure that everyone is working together so that we get the most “bang for the buck.”

However, thanks to efforts Congress has taken in the past, the efforts of the pulmonary hypertension community, and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), that is beginning to change. New treatments are available that now allow some patients to manage the disorder for 15 to 20 years or longer, although most Pulmonary Hypertension sufferers are not that fortunate.

I am pleased that in 1981, NHLBI established the first PPH-patient registry in the world. The registry followed 194 people with PPH over a period of at least 1 year and, in some cases, for as long as 7.5 years. Much of what we know about the illness today stems from this study. But, we still do not understand the cause or have a cure for PPH.

Mr. Speaker, we are at a fork in the road. We can either take the road that becomes a dead-end, or with the Committee's help, we can take the road that provides a future for the

individuals and families of Pulmonary Hypertension.

#### TRIBUTE TO BERYL HAMPTON KILGORE

#### HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Beryl Hampton Kilgore, a 75-year resident of San Jose. Beryl Kilgore will be celebrating her 100th birthday on March 31, 2001.

Beryl Hampton was born on March 31, 1901 in Forbestown in northern California. She married Charles Kilgore in 1920 and they had two daughters, Martha Miller and Norma Mencacci. The Kilgore family moved to San Jose in 1926 and Mrs. Kilgore has resided there since that time.

Beryl Hampton Kilgore has been a treasured resident of the Chai House since 1996 and is beloved by all who know her. I join my voice to the many others offering congratulations to this wonderful woman on her 100th birthday. I wish her nothing but happiness on this joyous occasion and the best to her and her family in the coming year.

#### HONORING SUNRISE HOUSE

#### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend and honor the important work being done by the Sunrise House Foundation and to congratulate the dedicated community leaders being honored on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Sunrise House's Halfway Home.

The anniversary of the halfway Home will be celebrated at a gala “Year of the Child” dinner this week. Honorees at the dinner include my good friends state Senator Robert E. Littell and his wife, former New Jersey GOP State Chairwoman Virginia Newman Littell. Senator Littell has been a major supporter of Sunrise House's Teen and Clean Program for addicted adolescents while Mrs. Littell has been a leading advocate of a safe haven for abused children and active in the Year of the Child celebration.

Also being honored is Lorraine Hale, daughter of the legendary Clara “Mother” Hale, with whom she founded the Hale House center for children of drug-abusing women in New York. Hale House has served as a model for the Sunrise House Halfway Home. In addition, Sussex County Prosecutor Dolores Blackburn will receive the John P. Diskin Memorial Award for her work addressing the need for addiction treatment services.

Sunrise House is a non-profit drug and alcohol treatment center in Lafayette, New Jersey. The 90-bed residential treatment facility includes intensive inpatient rehabilitation programs, an adolescent unit and outpatient programs for both adolescents and adults. Treatment includes both group and individual therapy performed by psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, and certified counselors.

The Sunrise Halfway Home is an extended treatment program for pregnant women and new mothers at risk of relapse into drug or alcohol addiction, particularly homeless women. Participants typically enter the program during their pregnancy and receive prenatal treatment at Morristown Memorial Hospital. Following delivery, the women and their infants share a room at the Halfway Home and undergo education in parenting skills. In addition to substance abuse therapy, the women are encouraged to complete their high school diplomas if they have not already done so, and can be placed in vocational training or job placement through Sussex County Community College and the Private Industry Council.

The Halfway Home opened its doors in 1990 in Franklin, with a capacity of four women and their infants. The facility moved to Lafayette in 1997 and now has a capacity of 12 women and infants. Since its inception, the home has treated 119 women and 125 children.

Mr. Speaker, we must rehabilitate those who have made the unfortunate choice of ruining their lives and those of their children by abusing drugs or alcohol. We cannot allow innocent children to be forced to bear the burden of disastrous choices made by their parents. Programs such as the Halfway Home are vital to ensuring that the children of addicted mothers get another chance at a “normal” life. The fact that it is a public-private partnership—it receives state funding in addition to private funds from generous donors—makes it all the much better an example that should be copied across our nation.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Sunrise House, its staff, volunteers and dedicated community leaders being honored on this celebrated 10th anniversary. May God bless all those who have been so dedicated.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MR. DOUGLAS X. ALEXANDER

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Douglas X. Alexander for his many contributions to his East New York community.

Douglas was born and raised in Brooklyn. He attended New York City Community College and received a degree in marketing from Baruch College. He has been a business leader for many years, recently completing a successful career as a Vice President at Chase Manhattan Bank. Douglas's professional career, while challenging, did not fulfill his need to serve his community. As a result, he continues to be a dedicated community leader, serving as chairman of the Brooklyn Advisory Board of the New York Urban League, a board member of the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Revolving Loan Fund, on the board of the St. Francis De Sales School for the Deaf and the New York Chapter of Habitat for Humanity. Douglas has also served as a Zone Chairman, a Region Chairman, Cabinet Secretary Treasurer, a Vice District Governor and a District Governor of the Lions Club. There is no doubt that while Douglas will be retired

from his professional job, he will continue to work very hard on behalf of his community.

His work has not gone without recognition. He has received the Black Achievers in Industry Award for the Harlem YMCA, the Man of the Year Award from the Brooklyn Branch of the NAACP, and a Melvin Jones Fellowship from the Lions Club.

Mr. Speaker, Douglas X. Alexander has been a role model for youth, a community leader and a business leader who firmly believes that if he can help someone along life's way then his living shall not be in vain. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly outstanding man.

RETIREMENT OF NEIL L.  
RUDENSTINE, PRESIDENT OF  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

**HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I join with my Massachusetts colleagues—JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY, EDWARD J. MARKEY, RICHARD NEAL, BARNEY FRANK, JOHN OLVER, JAMES P. MCGOVERN, MARTY MEEHAN, JOHN F. TIERNEY, and WILLIAM DELAHUNT—in honoring Neil L. Rudenstine on his retirement as the twenty-sixth President of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Harvard, founded in 1636, is the oldest university in the United States and one of the premier academic institutions in the world. Many of Harvard's distinguished graduates have become leading public servants throughout our nation's history, including seven Presidents, as well as many members of the United States House and Senate.

Neil Rudenstine began his service as President of Harvard in 1991. He brought to the post the benefit of a distinguished career both in and out of academe. Prior to becoming Harvard's President, Mr. Rudenstine served three years as Executive Vice President of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Before that, he was a Professor of English at Princeton University, his undergraduate alma mater, a member of the Class of 1956. While at Princeton, Mr. Rudenstine held a series of administrative posts, including Dean of Students (1968–72), Dean of the College (1972–77), and Provost (1977–88).

He is a renowned scholar of Renaissance literature, having published works on the poetic development of Sir Phillip Sidney and he is the co-editor of English Poetic Satire: Wyatt to Byron. His academic achievements are quite notable. He was a Rhodes Scholar, receiving a second bachelor's degree and a master's degree while studying at New College at Oxford University. In 1964, Mr. Rudenstine earned his Ph.D in English from Harvard. While there, he served as an instructor and then an assistant professor in the Department of English and American Literature and Language before leaving for Princeton in 1968. Mr. Rudenstine is an honorary fellow of New College, Oxford, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, as well as Provost Emeritus of Princeton University. He is also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Philosophical Society, and the Committee for Economic Development.

Mr. Speaker, as Harvard's last president of the 20th century, Neil Rudenstine has many accomplishments that will sustain Harvard's academic leadership as the university moves into the new millennium. He oversaw the establishment of the Center for Public Leadership at the Kennedy School of Government and the creation of the Barker Center for the Humanities. Under his guidance, the university began a new doctoral program aimed at the intersection of business management and information technology. The medical facility has made great strides in cancer research and a new Harvard Biomedical Community has facilitated collaboration with industry on important research in that field.

Neil Rudenstine also understood that a university will not achieve greatness if its doors are only open to the few. Just as our country gains its great strength from the contributions of our hard working and diverse people, a university's greatness depends upon giving educational opportunities to a wide variety of people. He expanded opportunities for Harvard undergraduates by increasing the financial aid budget by \$8.3 million. This initiative has meant that students on financial aid can finish school with less debt so that they can concentrate on their educations instead of worrying about how they will pay for it. He also expanded Harvard Law School's Low Income Protection Plan so that law students can pursue the law-related career of their choice regardless of salary.

Under his leadership, not only has Harvard maintained its standing as one of the premier universities of the world, but Mr. Rudenstine saw to it that Harvard was also a good neighbor to the community around it. Through his leadership, Harvard launched a \$21 million affordable housing program in the Cambridge area. The University created more than 700 new jobs in Greater Boston and achieved the largest operating surplus in Harvard's history—\$120 million—during President Rudenstine's tenure. In addition, he led Harvard's most successful endowment campaign, raising an unprecedented \$2.6 billion.

Mr. Speaker, President Rudenstine will visit Washington on April 22, 2001 for his last official journey from Cambridge to appear before Washington-area alumni and friends prior to his retirement on June 30, 2001. The members of the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives wish to express our deep appreciation for the contributions of Neil Rudenstine to higher education, for the spirit of public service which characterized his decade as Harvard's president, his many years of academic leadership in other universities, and for the grace and elegance that he brought to all he has done. We wish him well in every future endeavor, anticipating the continuing benefit of his thoughtful expertise to American higher education.

THE HONORABLE REV. CALVIN C.  
TURPIN

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, not long ago a most impressive man gave the invocation to the House. On March 14, The Reverend Calvin Turpin opened our session with a prayer of humility and spiritualism. Dr. Turpin comes from my district from the city of Hollister.

On that morning I had the pleasure of introducing to you and our other colleagues Dr. Turpin and I inserted into the RECORD some of his personal backgroup. But I wanted to expand on that information so you could all be aware of the contributions of Dr. Turpin, not only to this body, but to persons across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I submit Dr. Turpin's biography to be reprinted for the House.

BIOGRAPHY  
GENERAL

Name: Calvin C. Turpin  
Address: 188 Elm Drive, Hollister, CA 95023  
Phone: (831) 637-6362  
Birth: November 8, 1924 (Granite City, Illinois)  
Married: Eudell Coody  
Children: Susan Turpin Jones, 1956; John Thomas Turpin, 1958  
Hobbies: Camping, Reading, Authentic Cowboy Cooking

EDUCATION

B.A.—Baylor University, 1949  
B.D.—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1955  
M.A.—Baylor University, 1952  
M.R.E.—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1958  
M.A.(L.S.)—Vanderbilt University (Peabody College), 1962  
M.Div.—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1975  
S.T.D.—Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, 1967 (Doctor of Science in Theology)

Other Education

University of Arkansas, 1945–47 (Law, Business)  
Texas Tech University, 1950 (Graduate Study in History)  
Vanderbilt University Divinity School, 1955–56 (Ph.D Study)  
Judson College (Computer Science, History)  
San Bernardino State University (Special Study)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ordained Southern Baptist Minister  
Minister of Churches: California, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee  
Jacksonville College, 1950–52 (Professor of History, English, Greek)  
Belmont College, 1955–56 (Professor of Religion)  
Austin-Peay State University, 1956–57 (Professor of Bible)  
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, 1961–66 (Assoc. Librarian, Acting Librarian, Instructor: Old Testament, Research)  
Graduate Theological Union, 1965 (Library Consultant)  
Minot State University, 1966–67 (Director of Libraries, Prof. of Library Science)  
Judson College, 1967–70 (Director of the Library, Prof. of Religion and Library Science, Chairman: Dept of Library Science)

North Texas State University (Visiting Professor)  
 Hardin-Simmons University, 1970-77 (Director of Libraries and Prof. of Religion. Early retirement due to health)  
 FRATERNITIES, ORGANIZATIONS, HONORS, ETC.  
 Beta Phi Mu (International Library Science Honor Fraternity)  
 Gamma Iota  
 Phi Delta Kappa  
 American Library Association (past member)  
 American Theological Library Association (past member)  
 Western Theological Library Association (President, past member)  
 Alabama Library Association (past member)  
 Texas Library Association (past member)  
 American Association of University Professors (past member)  
 Rotary Club (past member)  
 Lions Club (past member)  
 The American Legion: Post #69: National Chaplain, 2000-2001; California Department Chaplain, 1990-92, 94-95; District 28 Chaplain; Commander and Chaplain, Post #69; Boys State: Attended Arkansas first session, 1940; 40 et 8, Voiture 621  
 Lilly Endowment Scholar  
 Who's Who in America—2000  
 Who's Who in the World (selected for inclusion)  
 Who's Who in Religion (various years)  
 Who's Who in the West (various years)  
 Who's Who in American Education (various years)  
 Who's Who in American College and University Administration (various years)  
 Who's Who in Library Science (various years)  
 Who's Who in Community Service (various years)  
 Who's Who in Alabama (various years)  
 Who's Who in Texas (various years)  
 Directory of American Scholars (various years)  
 Men of Achievement (various years)  
 Two Thousand Men and Achievement (various years)  
 Personalities of the South (various years)  
 Distinguished Service Award (Hardin-Simmons University)  
 Member: Lighthouse Baptist Church, Seaside, California  
 Congressional Senior Citizen Intern—Washington D.C.—1989  
 Veterans Memorial Park Commission, San Benito County, California  
 Rent Control Commission, Hollister, California

## PUBLICATIONS

Beyond My Dreams: Memories . . . Interpretations, Romance Publishers  
 50 Years of Ministry: Challenges and Changes, C.T.C. Publishing Co.  
 Selected Writings and a Limited Bibliography of Calvin C. Turpin, Romance Pub.  
 Rupert N. Richardson: The Man and His Works, Hardin-Simmons University  
 History of the First Baptist Church, Gilroy, CA, Romance Publishers  
 "The Rock Church": A Brief History of the Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church Gravel Hill (White County), Arkansas, C.T.C. Publishing Co.  
 Contributions To A Romanian History Symposium, Hardin-Simmons University  
 Writings and Research of the Faculty at Hardin-Simmons University  
 Encyclopedia of Southern Baptists (Historical articles)  
 Over 100 articles in various publications

## MILITARY SERVICE

U.S. Army, 1943-45 (Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Military Police—worked with Prisoners of War)

U.S. AIR FORCE AUXILIARY—CIVIL AIR PATROL  
 Rank: Lieutenant Colonel (Retired)  
 Chaplain:  
 Deputy Chief of Chaplains (National)—Retired  
 Pacific Region Chaplains: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington—ranked No. 1 in Nation  
 Pacific Region Deputy Chaplain  
 California Wing Chaplain—Ranked No. 1 in Nation  
 Group 18, CA. Wing  
 Group 10, CA. Wing  
 Founder and Director: Pacific Region Chaplains' Staff College  
 Texas Assistant Wing Chaplain  
 Abilene Composite Squadron, Texas  
 Aerospace Instructor  
 Observer Rated

## Awards:

Exceptional Service Award  
 National Commander's Commendation  
 Commander's Commendation (4)  
 Unit Citation  
 Gil Robb Wilson—No. 384  
 Paul E. Garber (with star)  
 Grover Loening  
 Leadership  
 Membership  
 Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager Aerospace Achievement  
 Aerospace Education  
 Red Service Ribbon  
 Search and Rescue  
 Encampment  
 Senior Recruitment Ribbon  
 Certificate of Proficiency  
 California Wing Chaplains Award (First to be named by peers)  
 Pacific Region Chaplain of the Year, 1989  
 Schools, Study, etc.

Level I Orientation  
 ECI 7C  
 Squadron Officer's School  
 Squadron Learning Course  
 Region Staff College  
 National Staff College  
 Pacific Region Chaplains' Staff College (several)

## UNITED STATES SERVICE COMMAND

Rank: Brigadier General  
 Chaplain: Professional Development Committee, Chair

### "THE ORPHAN DRUG TAX CREDIT ACT OF 2001"

#### HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the "Orphan Drug Tax Credit Act of 2001". The purpose of this legislation is to remedy a problem that has arisen with regard to the Orphan Drug Tax Credit.

This credit, which Congress made permanent in 1996, was enacted in order to encourage biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies to develop therapies for rare diseases and conditions. The credit applies to 50% of qualified clinical trial expenses incurred with respect to drugs that are designated as "orphan" by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The designation process requires a finding by the FDA that the drug under development meets the statutory definition of an "orphan", that it is intended for treatment of a patient population of less than 200,000. Unfortunately,

this process can take from two months to longer than a year. The end result, is that in some cases, companies find themselves in the difficult position of either having to: (1) postpone the start of their clinical trials until the designation is received, thereby delaying important research and patient access; (2) or beginning the research before designation, thereby increasing the cost of the product's development. Neither choice is in the interest of the patient.

The "Orphan Drug Tax Credit of 2001" would solve this dilemma by providing that the credit will cover the costs of qualified clinical trial expenses of a designated orphan drug, regardless of whether such expenses were incurred before or after the designation was granted, provided the designation was actually received. This legislation would go into effect upon the date of enactment.

This bill passed both the House and Senate twice in the last Congress. It was included in H.R. 2488, the "Financial Freedom Act of 1999" which was vetoed by President Clinton for unrelated reasons. The provision was also included in H.R. 2990, which passed the House on October 6, 1999, and in H.R. 4577, the "Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations, 2001," which passed the Senate on July 10, 2000. The time has arrived for us to move this legislation in final form and I am hopeful that it can be included in a tax package this year.

### VACCINE INJURED CHILDREN'S COMPENSATION ACT OF 2001 (VICCA)

#### HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join Representative JERROLD NADLER and several other Members of Congress in introducing Vaccine Injured Children's Compensation Act of 2001 (VICCA). Over the past year, the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) has been subject to several congressional hearings. I have met with parents, doctors, and attorneys who have been involved in the current program seeking compensation for injuries that resulted from vaccines.

Serious vaccine injuries are, thankfully, very rare. However, some children suffer serious adverse reactions to vaccines. In a small number of cases these are very debilitating reactions. We must work aggressively to understand why some children suffer adverse reactions so that we may develop precautionary measures to reduce adverse reactions. I am a strong proponent of vaccination. I believe it is important that children be vaccinated against these devastating diseases. Widespread vaccination has and will continue to spare our nation from the scourge of epidemics. Our nation benefits from widespread vaccination. Those of us who are healthy are the beneficiaries of national vaccination efforts. As such, I believe very strongly that we as a nation have an obligation to meet the needs of those children who suffer adverse reactions.

I also believe that our federal public health officials should do more to ensure that we are

doing all that we can to reduce the number of children who have adverse reactions. We must work aggressively to understand why some children suffer adverse reactions so that we may develop precautionary measures to reduce adverse reactions. I will continue to pursue this effort with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

I was pleased when a Democrat controlled Congress and Republican President Reagan worked together in bipartisan fashion in 1986 to establish the VICP. VICP was established to ensure that our nation continues to have a strong vaccination program while compensating those families when a child suffers a serious adverse reaction to a vaccine. Back in the mid-1980s there was a real concern that due to lawsuits brought against vaccine manufacturers, some manufacturers would stop making their vaccines available leaving the American public without important vaccines.

The Vaccine Injured Children's Compensation Act of 2001 (VICCA) would make a number of substantive and administrative changes to the VICP, in an attempt to restore the program so that it fulfills the promises that were intended. A broad coalition of Members of Congress from across the political spectrum has joined together to address these concerns.

The bill clarifies that this program is to be a remedial, compensation program, which is consistent with the original intent expressed by Congress in the House Report accompanying the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986. Today, the program is too litigious and adversarial. VICCA makes changes regarding burden of proof. Currently, the burden of proof is such that some children may not be receiving compensation that is due them. I believe we should bend over backwards to ensure that every child who was injured receives compensation. The intent of the program was to provide compensation for all claimants whose injuries may very well have been caused by the vaccine. The program needs to fully recognize that strict scientific proof is not always available. Serious side effects of vaccines are rare and as such, it is often difficult to prove causal relationships with the certainty that science and medicine often expect. Indeed there may be multiple factors that lead to an adverse reaction in some children and the program should recognize this. VICCA ensures that this is taken into account and it ensures that when the weight of the evidence is balanced, we err on the side of the injured child.

Our bill will also make it easier to ensure that the costs associated with setting up a trust for the compensation award are a permitted use of the funds. This is important in ensuring that these funds are available to provide a lifetime of care for the injured child. The bill also stops the practice of discounting to ensure that the value of an award for pain and suffering is fully met.

We also recognize the important need for counseling in helping parents and siblings of a profoundly injured child cope with these new challenges. The impact of these injuries go well beyond the child who is injured. This bill will ensure coverage of counseling services.

The bill also ensures the payment of interim fees and costs to claimants attorneys. Under

the current program, families and attorneys are often forced to bear these expenses for years while a claim is heard. Attorneys for the claimants are going to be paid for their fees and costs at the end of a claim, regardless of whether or not they prevail. Thus there is no logical reason why they should not be allowed to petition for interim fees and costs. This provision simply ensures a more fair process for the claimants, by ensuring that the injured child can have good representation while pursuing his or her claim. It ensures that they are able to put their best case forward. The current practice hinders the ability of many claimants to put their best case forward. This should not be the case in a program that was established to ensure provisions for children who have been injured.

Finally, the bill makes a number of changes to statutes of limitation. The program should serve the purpose of compensating those who were harmed. Thus, it is important to ensure that it is as inclusive as possible to ensure that injured children are compensated and fully cared for.

#### THE COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS ACT

**HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce, along with my good friend and colleague, TONY HALL, the Community Solutions Act of 2001, legislation that will strengthen our ability to serve the poor and the homeless, the addicted and the hungry, the unemployed, victims of violence, and all those that we are called on to reach out to, both as public servants and as individual citizens.

The Community Solutions Act is a comprehensive approach that will enhance the power of communities and individuals to solve the difficult problems that grow from poverty and destitution in our wealthy nation.

Our Nation is blessed with tens of thousands of devoted people who work with the poor on a daily basis, in the neighborhoods, on the street corners, in the shelters and the soup kitchens, shirtsleeves rolled up, literally extending a helping hand to those who have lost hope. These are the people who touch the poor.

They operate thousands of centers throughout the country that provide services to the underprivileged. In many neighborhoods these centers are centers of hope and often the only source of hope in an otherwise desolate landscape.

Through our legislation we invite these courageous and selfless men and women to help us as a society to find those in need and deliver to them needed services. Those services include hunger relief, drug counseling, protection from violence, housing and other assistance to help them become fully invested in their rights as Americans.

For too long we have excluded these individuals from helping us help others. In the effort to wipe out poverty and hopelessness, we need all the soldiers we can muster.

In addition to increasing our outreach to the poor by increasing the number of hands that are reaching out, the Community Solutions Act provides a number of tax incentives to encourage Americans in their generous giving to these causes.

A charitable deduction for taxpayers who do not itemize seems not only good public policy but also a matter of simple fairness for more moderate income Americans who use the standard deduction but contribute to charities and receive no tax relief for doing so. This initiative will give them equal standing with wealthier contributors. We also allow tax free contributions to charity from IRAs, and we expand the charitable deduction for food products.

Finally, we provide the opportunity for personal empowerment for the poor through the establishment of Individual Development Accounts or DIAs. One of the great challenges in the escape from poverty is how to build assets and capital to start a business, to buy a home or to pay tuition, and how to manage money.

The IDAs we set up will provide to eligible individuals a government match of up to \$500 a year tax-free and will serve as a repository for other tax-free private giving. Recipients will be trained in the skills of money management and will learn how to invest for the future for themselves and for their families.

Last year we passed the Community Renewal and New Markets Initiative to reach out to impoverished communities in this land of plenty. The Community Solutions Act goes one more step, reaches out a little farther, to get government services to every one who needs them. With the help of these thousands of dedicated individuals, we can accomplish that goal.

**HONORING REVEREND DR.  
THURMOND COLEMAN, SR.**

**HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize someone who has devoted his time and energy to his church and beliefs. Rev. Dr. Thurmond Coleman, Sr., pastored the First Baptist Church in Jeffersontown, Kentucky for 45 years. Upon his retirement he was named Pastor Emeritus. Dr. Coleman has served as the Moderator of the Central District Association for the past six years, and his tenure will end in July 2001. He is a community leader serving on the Louisville Urban League, NAACP, and Kentucky Human Rights Commission. Dr. Coleman is also a civil rights leader bringing about reconciliation between black and white Baptists and among all races and religions.

On Saturday, March 31, 2001, Dr. Coleman will be honored for his hard work and dedication as Moderator of the Central District Baptist Association, which has a membership of 147 churches.

Individuals such as Dr. Coleman play a vital role in reconciling the divisions in our community and in building the hope of a better future for each person. I am proud to bring your attention to Rev. Dr. Thurmond Coleman, and all of his achievements.

HARRIET TUBMAN, FREEDOM  
FIGHTER, UNION SPY

## HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Harriet Tubman and her hard work and dedication to social justice. Harriet Tubman is credited with freeing many African-Americans from slavery. She is remembered for her work with the Underground Railroad, her life and commitment to helping others gain their freedom.

Mrs. Tubman was born a slave, in Bucktown, Maryland. The date of her birth is unsure, but it is believed to be March 10, 1820. She was born Araminta, but decided later to take on her mother's first name instead. Starting life on a plantation, she grew up doing hard labor in the fields and suffered repeated beatings. At the age of 13, she was struck in the head by an overseer with a heavy weight that fractured her skull and subjected her to continuous blackouts.

After her owner died in 1849, Mrs. Tubman was able to escape to Philadelphia on the Underground Railroad. In 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law was passed. The law criminalized providing assistance to runaway slaves. This new law did not stop Mrs. Tubman, however, from repeatedly making trips back into the southern states where she eventually freed about 3,000 slaves, including her elderly parents using the Underground Railroad. Since she freed so many people from slavery, Harriet Tubman became known as the "Moses of her people".

Despite these achievements, Harriet Tubman's role as a member of the Union Army's forces, during the Civil War, is not widely recognized. She later reported to General David Hunter at Hilton Head, South Carolina in 1863 where she worked as a nurse, scout, spy and cook for the Union Army. During the War, Harriet led a bold raid in South Carolina that freed over 800 slaves.

In 1884, after the Civil War, Harriet Tubman married John Tubman a freed slave. Four years later, her husband died leaving her to live the latter portion of her life in poverty. Nevertheless, Mrs. Tubman campaigned to raise funds for black schools. She also created the Harriet Tubman Home for Indignant Aged Negroes in her own home.

As we end our celebration of Women's History Month, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Harriet Tubman for her hard work, extraordinarily contributions toward social justice and her service with the Union forces by supporting my legislation to posthumously award her veteran status.

"FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS ACT OF  
2001"

## HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Fallen Firefighters Act of 2001." This legislation serves as a remembrance to the heroic men and women who have died in

the line of duty by requiring the American flag on all federal buildings be lowered to half-staff one day each year on the observance of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service.

Nearly 1.2 million men and women serve our country as fire and emergency services personnel. Approximately one-third suffer debilitating injuries each year making it one of the most dangerous jobs in America. Furthermore approximately 100 men and women die in the line of duty every year—many are volunteers. Since 1981 every state in America, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have lost firefighters serving in the line of duty.

In 1990, Congress designated the national monument in Emmitsburg, Maryland to serve as the official memorial to all fallen firefighters. Since 1981, the names of 2,077 fallen fire heroes have been added to the Roll of Honor. This year, the name of Arnold Blakenship, Jr., of Greenwood Delaware, will be placed on the 2000 memorial plaque along with 85 other firefighters. Sadly Mr. Blakenship is not the first firefighter in Delaware to be memorialized.

Lowering the flag on federal buildings one day a year will remind all Americans of the patriotic service and dedicated efforts of our fire and emergency services personnel. These men and women work tirelessly to protect and preserve the lives and property of their fellow citizens. Through this legislation, we can show our support and respect for America's fire heroes and those who carry on the noble tradition of service.

We must always remember the contributions of all of our public safety officers. In 1962, Congress passed a Joint Resolution honoring America's peace officers who died in the line of duty in recognition of their dedicated service to their communities. Today, we take the first step in bestowing the same respect on the 1.2 million fire and emergency services personnel who also serve as public safety officers. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and recognize these heroic men and women.

IN HONOR OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARD ROCK CAFÉ INTERNATIONAL

## HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Hard Rock Café International. June 14th will mark the 30th anniversary of the Hard Rock Café's service to numerous communities throughout the United States. Chartered in 1971, the popular theme restaurant has remained a stronghold in the community throughout the cultural and economic changes that have occurred since it opened its doors.

For the past 30 years, Hard Rock Café has embodied the spirit of rock music; and as the originator of theme-restaurant dining, it continues to be a rock connection for music enthusiasts worldwide. Hard Rock Café is one of the most globally recognized brands known for rock music memorabilia as showcased throughout its many ventures. Hard Rock Café has provided a venue for new and legendary performers through their live café performances and concerts.

Another top priority for Hard Rock Café is a dedication to a wide variety of philanthropic causes around the world. Their pioneering mission to give something back to the community has not only served as a catalyst to raise funds, but it has enhanced the very profile of corporate charity work and served as an example of the good that can be done when local businesses become community partners. Hard Rock Café has also used their visibility to increase awareness of world issues including AIDS, homelessness, environmental conservation, and the care and nurturing of children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in celebrating the 30th Anniversary of Hard Rock Café International. As a musician and music enthusiast, I thank them for their outstanding support of the musical art form and the many artists across the world. As a father and a public official, I commend their service to communities throughout the United States and the world.

COAST GUARDSMEN FROM  
STATION NIAGARA

## HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness and profound regret that I rise today. I rise to address the House about two heroes who died on Saturday morning.

While patrolling the waters of Lake Ontario on Friday night, four Coast Guardsmen from Station Niagara were hit by a wave that capsized their boat. All the men were thrown into the frigid water of the Great Lakes where, even in their survival suits, they could not last longer than a few hours. Their fellow Coast Guardsmen, joined by members of the Lewiston Fire Department, Erie County Sheriff's office, and Canadian Coast Guard, searched for these men during the night and all four were eventually recovered. However, despite hours of intensive medical care, Boatswain's Mate Second Class Scott Chism of Lakeside, California and Seaman Chris Ferreby of Morristown New Jersey, both passed away on Saturday morning. The remaining two crewmen are recovering from their ordeal.

Petty Officer Chism is survived by his wife Attalissa, his five-year old daughter Kelsey and his one-year old son Caleb. Seaman Ferreby is survived by his wife Amy and their seven-month-old son Tyler.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I want to extend our sympathies to these men's families, their "shipmates" at Station Niagara who sought them so valiantly through the dark night and to the entire Coast Guard community who shares our grief at their loss. Our thoughts and our prayers are with them at this difficult time.

This tragedy underscores the hazardous nature of even routine operations of the Coast Guard and should serve as a stark reminder to all of us here in Congress that the watch our brave Coast Guard men and women stand each day in service to our nation is a dangerous one.

Mr. Speaker, two heroes died Saturday morning but their lives exemplified the Coast

Guard's core values of Honor, Respect and Devotion to Duty and their example lives on in the works of their fellow Guardsmen who risk their lives each day to protect each of us.

#### A TRIBUTE TO BETTY COLEMAN-LONG

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Betty Coleman-Long of Brooklyn, New York for her commitment to her community and her joy of life.

Mrs. Coleman-Long is one of four siblings, two brothers, Michael and Charles Coleman and one sister, Mozelle Wickham. She is married and the proud mother of two, Paige L. Long, MD, and Courtney Long, a published author.

Mrs. Coleman-Long owns and operates Gospel Den in Bedford Stuyvesant and is an active member and worshiper of Brown Memorial Baptist Church. She is also the former president of the Floral Club.

Betty takes advantage of the many opportunities to celebrate the culture of New York as she is an avid theater and moviegoer, jazz aficionado, and she enjoys dining out. There is no greater joy in Betty's life than her religious beliefs.

Mr. Speaker, Betty Coleman-Long is a parent, a business owner, and a strong believer in living life to its fullest, yet she never loses sight of her deep religious convictions and the importance of her community. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman.

#### HONORING VIRGINIA "GINNY" EUBANKS

#### HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I asked New Mexicans to send me nominations of women in New Mexico who have given special service to our community, but may have never received recognition for their good deeds.

I received twenty-eight worthy nominations describing sacrifices and contributions these women have made for our community. I was particularly moved by the more than 100 nominations received for Mrs. Virginia "Ginny" Eubanks, Principal of Eisenhower Middle School in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The nominations came from current students, former students, teachers and parents all describing Mrs. Eubanks' caring, professional, and enthusiastic style of leadership.

I would like to share with you quotes from the people who appreciate the job she has done at Eisenhower Middle School and love her for the contributions she has made to the thousands of lives she has touched.

Teachers and parents say:

I am thoroughly impressed with the dedication, professionalism and enthusiasm of

Mrs. Eubanks. She consistently commends the students, stating that they impressed and inspired her daily.

I believe she is the driving force at Eisenhower which has resulted in the school being rated exemplary status—one of only two middle schools in New Mexico to receive this ranking. She has high standards and has assembled an excellent team.

Mrs. Eubanks is a good example of what it takes to live an honest and productive life. She has proven to be of great benefit for our children. Her door was always open to everyone.

She is the reason I continue to teach. She created an environment that had high expectations for students and staff, while at the same time allowing all to experience the joy of learning and the safety of belonging.

In their nominations, students told me:

I think Mrs. Eubanks is really cool. She is nice and doesn't get me in trouble. She supports kids, she is very involved in her school and does not sit around when something happens, she acts on it.

Mrs. Eubanks will always try things that will stand out. Like if we sold a lot of magazine orders she would do something crazy like have a pie thrown at her or she would offer to be in the dunk tank. Just an all around great person.

She is very helpful in time of need. She would talk it through and find away to make it better. If a student came to her with an idea she would help make it work. She's always been there for the students.

Mrs. Eubanks is always there for people. She is open-minded and never turned anyone away from their goals. I find that my middle school experience has well prepared me for high school, and Mrs. Eubanks as the head principal of the school set the tone for that good experience.

She always has something positive to say to the students and has inspired me to do my best. Mrs. Eubanks has led us to have better test scores. She turned the school into a better place.

Mrs. Eubanks is very sweet and considerate. I remember once in 6th grade that she let me put my purse in her office. It was at a dance and I couldn't fit it in my locker. So I was just carrying it around when she said "Would you like me to put your purse in my office." She is so nice.

Mrs. Eubanks has changed my life for the best. She has taught me how to let people feel good about the best of their abilities. She taught us how to care for each other.

This school is nice and at times fun. She gives a zest to the school. She helps keep the school in line and keeps it at the top of its rank. She keeps us motivated.

Ginny Eubanks has made a positive impact on the people she has taught—young and old alike. She is a role model for education and leadership. Mrs. Eubanks is on a leave of absence due to illness and as one student said, "she is always there for students when we are in need, so it's now our turn to help her."

Virginia Eubanks is a woman of courage and vision, an exemplar of what an educator should be. She knows it takes the best education to give children the tools they need to build wings for their dreams. She inspires students, by her own example, to care for one another and be supportive, values that would benefit every classroom in America.

Please join me in thanking a distinguished educator, Virginia Eubanks, for her faithful service to our children and the nation.

#### HONORING THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO—125 YEARS OF EDUCATING

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of an institution that has improved the lives of thousands of people, the University of Colorado. The university is celebrating 125 years of providing a superior education to the people of Colorado, the Nation, and individuals from around the world.

The university, which was established in 1876, opened its doors on September 5, 1877, with just one building, 2 instructors, and 44 students. Since its founding, the University of Colorado has grown from one building in Boulder to four different campuses throughout the State. The Boulder campus alone has nearly 200 buildings and includes 10 colleges and schools. Over the course of the university's proud history, more than 200,000 degrees have been earned. It is this continued commitment to education and improving people's lives that we celebrate today.

America has been built on the ideas and intellect of an educated society. CU has played an important role as a catalyst—helping minds grow and providing students with opportunities to learn about subjects as diverse as space flight dynamics and African-American history. The inspiration and knowledge that CU's students gain today will change the way we all will live tomorrow.

CU has helped countless students find their paths in life. Many of them went on to make important contributions to our country. Although it's not possible to name them all, I'd like to acknowledge a few of CU's most outstanding alumni:

Byron White—Not only was he CU's first all-American football player, but after an outstanding career at the Justice Department, he was appointed as a Supreme Court Justice.

Scott Carpenter—As one of just thirteen CU graduates to travel to outer space, Scott was one of the original seven Mercury Astronauts and flew the second American manned orbital flight.

Cynthia Lawrence Calkins—the world-renowned opera star.

Three-term Colorado Governor Roy Romer and former U.S. Senator Hank Brown.

CU played a significant role in helping these alumni become leaders in their fields.

In addition to training young minds, the University of Colorado is also a leading research institution. As one of just 34 public research universities invited to join the prestigious Association of American Universities, CU has more than 900 separate research investigations in progress—in such areas as biotechnology, superconductivity, information technologies, telecommunications, and environmental and space sciences. The University of Colorado also ranks eleventh among public universities in the country in Federal research support.

CU's research programs are at the cutting edge of scientific inquiry, producing award-winning science that is transforming the way we live. The discoveries of CU biochemistry professor Thomas Cech, for instance, have helped us understand the catalytic properties



of RNA. Prof. Cech was awarded the 1989 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his efforts.

I am very proud of CU and its accomplishments, and expect to hear about amazing new contributions that future CU graduates will make to our economy, to our knowledge base, to our society, and to our world. The continued excellence of CU's teachers, faculty, and students guarantees another successful 125 years for the University of Colorado.

**PAYDAY BORROWER PROTECTION  
ACT OF 2001**

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Payday Borrower Protection Act of 2001.

With a slowing economy, payday loan companies are springing up in storefronts all across America. Payday lenders provide short-term loans with minimum credit checks to consumers who are in need of ready cash, but these predatory businesses exist to exploit the financial situation many low- and middle-income families face. To the financially strapped consumer, these loans may seem like the answer to a prayer. However, with exorbitant interest rates ranging from 261% to 913% annually, these transactions are a recipe for disaster.

Payday lenders often utilize "loanshark" tactics, such as threatening civil or criminal action against the borrower to pressure them into more expensive roll over loans. Fearing reprisal, borrowers sink further into debt. Similar to the Greek mythological character, Sisyphus, who was condemned to an eternity of rolling a boulder uphill, payday borrowers become trapped in a perpetual cycle of fees and payments which serve only to line the pockets of the payday lender. A 1999 Indiana Department of Financial Institutions audit revealed that, on average over a twelve-month period, consumers renewed their loans ten times; one consumer renewed sixty-six times.

Mr. Speaker, my bill would bring fairness to the payday loan industry. Specifically, it would:

Require payday lenders to be licensed under state law;

Place a ceiling of 36 percent on the annual interest rate a payday lender can charge;

Limit the period of maturity of any loan to two weeks for each \$50 of loan principal;

Limit the principal amount of a payday loan to less than \$300;

Prohibit threatening criminal or civil action in order to force a borrower into rolling over a payday loan;

Prohibit rolling over any deferred deposit loan unless 30 days has elapsed from the termination of any prior payday loan; and

Provide a private cause of action, criminal and civil penalties for violation of this act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in ensuring that consumers are protected from the predatory practices of payday lenders by supporting the Payday Borrower Protection Act of 2001.

**A TRIBUTE TO GUS MCIVER  
SANDERS**

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today it gives me great pleasure to rise in honor of Gus McIver Sanders on the occasion of his retirement from the New York City Police Department.

Mr. Sanders was born on January 19, 1942 in Darlington, South Carolina. He graduated with honors from high school and received a two-year basketball scholarship from the Friendship Junior College in Rockhill, South Carolina. He decided early on that he needed bigger challenges than his small town in South Carolina had to offer so he moved to New York City where he worked for Fairchild Publications. He worked at Fairchild for a few years before he joined the Army. He was stationed in Germany and worked in communications. When his tour of duty ended, he returned to the United States and used his military experience to get a job with the phone company. After several years with the phone company, Gus decided to shift his focus to his true love, helping people. He applied for a job as a police officer with the New York City Police Department. He was sworn in to protect the citizens of New York City on October 29, 1973. He went to the police academy and from there was assigned to the 83rd Precinct in Bushwick, NY where he would stay until his retirement this year.

Gus was an active police officer. He has made numerous arrests and made a point of helping as many people as he could in the Bushwick community. He had a variety of assignments during his tenure on the force including foot patrol, mobile patrol, warrants, plain clothes anti-crime and community affairs. Over the past ten years he has been assigned to the community affairs division of the 83rd Precinct. As a Community Affairs Officer, P.O. Sanders has placed the people of Bushwick first. He has helped organize a variety of special events for children and the community including an annual children's Halloween party, a Christmas party, a community picnic, and the Precinct's National Night Out Against Crime. He also volunteers for Meals on Wheels, delivering meals to the homebound elderly. In addition, he has helped the homeless and victims of fires find housing in their hour of need.

Mr. Speaker, Gus McIver Sanders is a dedicated community and public servant who has served the people of Bushwick and the New York City Police Department with honor and dignity. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

**TRIBUTE TO BRYAN PAUL RICHMOND  
AND BRENDAN JAMES ALLAN**

**HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to remember two of my young constituents,

Bryan Paul Richmond and Brendan James Allan, whose lives were recently cut short in a tragic accident. On February 21, 2001, both seventeen-year-olds were killed by an avalanche while skiing between Squaw Valley and Alpine Meadows. Although my words cannot fill the void that their passing has left in the lives of many people, I hope that I can bring a degree of comfort to their families in honoring them today.

Bryan Paul Richmond and Brendan James Allan shared much in terms of common experience. Bryan was a senior at Truckee High School, while Brendan was in his last year at Prosser Creek Charter School, in Truckee. Both excelled academically and planned to attend college upon graduating. They also had a mutual love of skiing and were nationally ranked competitors with the Squaw Valley Ski Team. In fact, they were both named to the Far West Ski Team, an honor given to the top skiers in the Far West Division. They shared the dream of becoming members of the U.S. Ski Team one day.

In a sad, but perhaps fitting twist of fate, these two friends who were born only one day apart, and who shared a talent and passion for skiing, left this world on the same day doing what they loved most. Their lives were claimed by the very mountains that had given them so much joy.

Bryan is survived by his mother, Patti Robins-Nicols, his father, Don Richmond, and his younger sister, Diane.

Brendan leaves behind his mother, Shelly Allan Boone, his father Gary Allan, and his younger sister, Heather.

May both families remember these young men with fondness whenever they gaze up at the majestic, snow-covered peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. May they hear the exuberant laughter of two boys when the gusty mountain winds blow. May they sense great calm when the first snow of a new season blankets the world in silence. And may Bryan and Brendan rest in peace while their memory burns bright in the hearts of their loved ones.

**TRIBUTE TO RETIRING PRO-  
FESSOR DOCTOR E. EDWARD SEE**

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptionally distinguished career in the field of education is coming to an end. Dr. E. Edward See, of Warrensburg, Missouri, will retire from Central Missouri State University on June 30, 2001.

Dr. See has been a popular and highly respected educator in the state of Missouri for nearly forty years. A graduate of Central Missouri State University and Missouri University, Dr. See has specialized in theater and speech. Throughout his career he taught junior and senior high school in the Raytown, Missouri, school district, as a graduate assistant at Central Missouri State University and Missouri University, and as a professor and chair of the theater department at Central Missouri State University.

In addition to his commitment in the classroom, Dr. See has directed approximately 45



plays at Central Missouri State University and served as president and on the board of directors for the Speech and Theatre Association of Missouri. He has been honored for endeavors in teaching and drama. He was nominated for the Outstanding Teacher Award by the Speech and Theatre Association of Missouri, directed a play which received commendation from the Kennedy Center/American College Theatre Festival, and saw the establishment of seven different scholarships.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. See deserves the thanks and praises of the many students that he has served for so long. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this exceptional teacher.

#### LET'S MAKE SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENT FOR 75 YEARS AND BEYOND

#### HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, we all want to ensure Social Security's long-term solvency. So, the only remaining question is how we get it done.

Congress could reduce benefits or increase the retirement age like the Social Security reform measures enacted in 1977 and 1983. During these past efforts, Congress phased in an increase in the normal retirement age from 65 to 67 and reduced benefit levels. I haven't heard a lot of support lately for further increasing the retirement age or cutting benefits for future retirees.

Some believe we should create individual accounts to invest funds in the private market. This proposal would accelerate the Social Security solvency problem by taking funds out of the system that have already been counted when estimating long-term solvency.

Further, concerns have been raised that using individual accounts would jeopardize the progressive nature of the system, which helps ensure low-income workers a basic benefit level. Social Security was established as a guaranteed minimum retirement package. Individuals already have the option of supplementing this plan with private savings and investments.

Others suggest investing Social Security funds in equity markets, while also retaining guaranteed benefits. This approach might increase the earnings of the trust funds, but would also involve greater risk.

I recommend another option—increase the interest rate we pay to Social Security. Over the past 10 years, the Social Security trust funds have received interest of about 4.5 percent over inflation. I propose that we raise that rate—or “refinance”—at 6 percent over inflation, making Social Security solvent indefinitely.

Under my approach, funds to ensure Social Security solvency must come from the General Treasury. This plan keeps our commitment to extend Social Security for future retirees, and provides for a straight-forward accounting of the cost of these obligations within the budget framework that we use to fund our national priorities. It is not an instant solution, but an honest path to address the Social Security solvency problem for the coming wave of Baby Boom retirees.

#### IN MEMORY OF JUSTICE EARL STOVER

#### HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of Justice Earl Stover, a pillar in the community of Silsbee, Texas, whose passing last month shook so many of us who have been touched by his passion for life and his compassion for his fellow Texans.

As a college football player, Earl Stover became known as “Smokey” Stover—and the name stuck. Smokey's life touched every corner of his community in Silsbee.

If you ask former Silsbee School District Superintendent Herbert Muckleroy what he thought of Smokey, he'll tell you about Justice Stover's respect for education: “He believed in education. His boys got a good education and he wanted everybody else to get the same. And he supported whatever it took to do that.”

Eddie Doggett, who worked for Smokey almost half a century ago in 1957, will tell you about Justice Stover's work ethic: “He believed in loyalty. He set goals and accomplished them.”

And Chief Justice Ronald Walker, who served with Smokey Stover on the Ninth Court of Appeals, will tell you tales about Smokey's sharp legal mind: “Many of his opinions are now recorded for the posterity and benefit of this state's jurisprudence.”

Justice Stover served his community as president of the Silsbee Chamber of Commerce, president of the Silsbee Kiwanis Club, as a trustee of the Silsbee School District, as a strong supporter of the Silsbee Doctors Hospital, and as an active member of his church.

His contributions to the Texas legal community were equally memorable. Justice Stover served as the Hardin County Attorney, as presiding judge of the 88th Judicial District Court for nine years, and a Justice on the Ninth Court of Appeals for seven years.

Along with his other friends, my life was enriched by knowing Smokey. He always brought a smile to your face and he always offered an encouraging word. He understood the important role government could play in the lives of ordinary people. Justice Stover was firmly committed to the proposition that in the courtroom before the bar of justice, the powerful and the powerless stood as equals. He knew that in the halls of Congress and the Legislature, the workings of the democratic process can guarantee every citizen an equal opportunity to share in the American dream. Smokey always reminded me to “watch out for his Social Security.” I knew he didn't just mean for him, but for every American who deserves to live their latter years with independence and dignity.

On December 9, 2000, Smokey Stover's battle with cancer took his life, leaving a void in our community that cannot be replaced. The words of his Silsbee neighbor Mitch Hickman best expressed the admiration we all held for Justice Stover.

“You could go home and dust off your Bible, read it cover to cover, and not find enough good words to say about Smokey Stover.”

#### CANFIELD HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate the Canfield High School Girls Basketball Team and Coach Patrick Pavlansky on their incredible season. The Lady Cardinals finished with a 21–7 record en route to a second place finish in the Division 11 State Championship.

I would like to extend my congratulations to the members of the Canfield Girls Basketball Team: Nicole Vljakovich, Harmony Ramunno, Tee Lisotto, Kelly Williams, Jenny Miller, Erin Fening, Jessica Gifford, Erin Martin, Jill Vertanen, Julie Playforth, Megan Turocy, Mara Boak, Corey Hoffman, Kera Yelkin, Coach Patrick Pavlansky, Principal Abby Barone, and the students of Canfield High School as they celebrate this memorable season.

#### HONORING GEORGE E. CODY

#### HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor George E. Cody for his commitment to the Franklin Fire Department in Massachusetts.

George E. Cody began his career with the Franklin Fire Department on November 1, 1966. On November 4, 1983, he was added as a permanent firefighter, and was later promoted to Department Lieutenant on July 3, 1986. He retires today as the Captain of the Franklin Fire Department, a position he achieved on September 9, 1999, after over 30 years of dedicated service to the Franklin community.

George Cody is a lifelong resident of Franklin, Massachusetts, and a long time member of the Franklin Democratic Town Committee. George is a past member of the Franklin Charter Commission, and a present member of the Franklin Elks Organization. Throughout his life, George has been an extremely active member of the Franklin community. I would like to express my gratitude and admiration for the commitment that he has shown to the town and people of Franklin, Massachusetts.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on March 20, 21, 22, 27, and 28, I was unable to cast my votes on rollcall votes: No. 51 on motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 67 as amended; No. 52 on motion to suspend the rules and agree on H. Con. Res. 41; No. 53 on motion to suspend the rules and agree on H. Con. Res. 43; No. 54 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1042 as amended; No. 55 on motion to suspend the rules and

pass H.R. 1098; No. 56 on motion to adjourn; No. 57 on agreeing to the resolution H. Res. 93; No. 58 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1099; No. 59 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 802 as amended; No. 60 on agreeing to the amendment to H.R. 247 offered by Mr. TRAFICANT of Ohio; No. 61 on passage of H.R. 247; No. 62 on agreeing to the resolution H. Res. 84; No. 63 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 801 as amended; No. 64 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 811 as amended; No. 65 on agreeing to the resolution H. Res. 100; No. 66 on agreeing to the substitute amendment to H. Con. Res. 83 offered by Mr. KUCINICH; No. 67 on agreeing to the substitute amendment to H. Con. Res. 83 offered by Mr. STENHOLM; No. 68 on agreeing to the substitute amendment to H. Con. Res. 83 offered by Mr. FLAKE; No. 69 on agreeing to the substitute amendment to H. Con. Res. 83 offered by Mr. SPRATT; and No. 70 on agreeing to the resolution H. Con. Res. 83. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69; and "nay" on rollcall votes 56, 57, 65, 68, and 70.

#### TRIBUTE TO JERRY CLEVELAND WHITMIRE

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Jerry Cleveland Whitmire who passed away on December 19, 2000. Mr. Whitmire was a loyal servant of his community and of his country as an infantry officer in Korea and Vietnam. I believe the eulogy given by Reverend Charles M. Blackmon gives the most appropriate praise to this wonderful South Carolinian. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Mr. Whitmire.

#### EULOGY FOR JERRY CLEVELAND WHITMIRE DECEMBER 19, 2000

We are gathered, this afternoon, for a soldier's funeral. On his last journey in this world, Jerry Cleveland Whitmire—"Trigger"—will be draped in the flag of the United States of America, the flag for which he fought. And he will be escorted at each step by an Honor Guard, fellow soldiers of the United States Army.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have presided at more military funerals than I can possibly count. I am always impressed by the dignity and precision of the Honor Guard. I am also impressed by something else: These superbly trained soldiers are here for a specific purpose. They are here to remind us that it is not only family and friends who have come here to say farewell to Jerry. A grateful nation has also come here to say farewell. America is here to say farewell to a son, a dutiful servant, a hero.

It strikes me that to truly understand and appreciate this man, we need to look at his roots. We need to go back two generations to Jerry's grandfather and namesake, Jeremiah Cleveland Whitmire. Jeremiah was born in 1838. He was a blacksmith and yeoman farmer in the foothills of upper Greenville County. He did not own slaves—no Whitmire ever owned slaves. And when the legislature here in Columbia voted to secede from the Union, Jeremiah might not have agreed with all the reasons.

But Jeremiah was a man of duty and loyalty. When the war came, he hiked north to Ashville, where he mustered with the 14th North Carolina. In the ensuing years, he fought with gallantry in the Army of Northern Virginia: at Richmond, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, to the bitter end at Appomattox. At the conclusion of the war, his duty done, Jeremiah walked the hundreds of miles back to his beloved farm in Greenville.

Let me say this: Jeremiah would have been very, very proud of his grandson Jerry. He would have been proud that Jerry chose to go to The Citadel. He would have been proud of Jerry's decision to go into the infantry. He would have been proud that in the bitterest, coldest engagements in Korea, Jerry stood and fought at the point of maximum danger—as commander of rifle company on the front line. He would have understood Jerry's agony when a comrade fighting at his side, an African-American, sustained a terrible wound in the chest. Jerry cradled that man in his arms as he died.

Likewise, Jeremiah would have been proud of Jerry's combat service in Vietnam. He would have been proud that when the rest of America had become divided and uncertain—Jerry remained resolute and dutiful. Jerry was a soldier—he volunteered for a second combat tour in Vietnam.

And finally, Jeremiah would have been proud that at the end of the fighting, Jerry always returned to that same farm in upper Greenville County—land that Whitmires have farmed for more than two centuries. Jerry worked that land as a dairyman and cattleman throughout his adult life. He loved it with all his heart. Right up to the last, Jerry was happiest when he was tending his cattle, walking the bottomlands, jumping over creeks, climbing the highest hills. On that farm, Jerry Whitmire was at home.

Of course, for family and friends gathered here, we do not remember Jerry as a fierce warrior. We remember him as the gentlest of gentlemen—a man who was always full of laughter, a man who loved to make other people laugh. I'm told that, at the golf clubhouse at Fort Jackson, they serve a brew called "Trigger Beer" in recognition of his good spirits.

Jerry Whitmire was not a man of extraordinary virtues. He was a man of ordinary virtues possessed in extraordinary abundance. Kindness. Generosity. Charity. Honesty. Decency.

It's ironic. Jerry was a soldier who knew war intimately. But if the world did a better job of practicing those virtues that Jerry lived by, there would be no need for soldiers because there would be no war.

His brothers, James and Charles, will always remember him as an alter boy at Christ Episcopal in Greenville. Countless times they watched their baby brother Jerry carrying the tall silver cross down the center aisle. Jerry was—to the core—a Christian man. If he had one role model from the Gospels, it surely must have been the Good Samaritan. When it came to helping people and animals in need, Jerry knew no boundaries. He would always stop and help.

In the Gospels, Christ admonishes his followers to give away their possessions, including the shirts on their backs. On so many occasions, Jerry followed that command almost literally. He was constantly giving his time and money to other people. He was quick to forgive debts.

This same generosity applied to the dogs, cats, and cattle that had the good fortune to have him as their master. For several decades, now, Jerry has spent more money on hay and upkeep for his cows than he ever made by selling them at market. Truth is, Jerry never owned the cows—the cows owned him. And that was just fine with him.

The result of this lifetime of generosity and giving is that Jerry did not die a rich man. Money was not what drove him. Jerry understood that we make a living by what we make, but we make a life by what we give. He was forever giving: himself, his labor, his money. As a result he takes to the grave the only wealth that really matters: the wealth of a life well lived . . . the wealth of our respect and admiration and love.

Of course, for Jerry, his greatest wealth was his family, especially Tweetie, his beloved wife and partner of nearly a half century. Yes, Jerry had a powerful love for his daughters Laura and Marguerite. And yes, he loved his grandchildren. But truth be told, in his last years, he had a very, very special place in his heart for the youngest: his great-grandson Daniel.

And as Danny grows up to be a teenager and then a man, he will have the enormous privilege to learn more about Trigger, the great-grandfather he loves so much. Daniel will do well to live by his great-grandfather's example.

There is an old expression: Sometimes life is not as simple as it seems—it is even simpler. And so it is with people. Sometimes their lives can be captured best in the fewest, simplest words. To capture the essence of Jerry's life, I once again go back to his great-grandfather, Jeremiah. Jeremiah is buried at Ebenezer Baptist church not far from the Greenville farm. And on the gravestone, his epitaph is exactly eight words long. It says: "Confederate Soldier, Christian Citizen, Faithful to Every Trust."

With one necessary amendment, those same words can now sum up Jerry Cleveland Whitmire's life: American soldier, Christian citizen, faithful to every trust.

We will remember him with love.  
May he rest in peace.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ANNUAL HONOREES

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Police Officer Edward Ryan, Firefighter Brian O'Sullivan, and EMT Lt. Raymond Branagan, all of whom will be honored by the Knights of Columbus on March 31, 2001.

For the past eight years, The Fourth Degree Assembly 675 Knights of Columbus of Bayonne, New Jersey has honored officers from the city's three branches of service. The award honors both individuals who go above and beyond the call of duty and the departments that employ these brave men and women.

Police Officer Edward Ryan is being honored for evacuating the occupants of two burning buildings. On January 22, 2000, Officer Ryan was dispatched to a call regarding a fire at 86 W. 16th Street. Upon arrival, Officer Ryan found the building engulfed in flames with the fire spreading to the adjoining residence. Despite a rapidly spreading fire and severe smoke conditions, Officer Ryan heroically evacuated all residents from both buildings, allowing the fire department to immediately concentrate on fighting the fire, rather than on performing a search for trapped residents.

Firefighter Brian O'Sullivan is being honored for recently saving a life. He is a member of

Bayonne's Engine Company 6. In December 2000, Engine Company 6 was dispatched to Marist High School in response to a call about an unconscious female. Upon arrival, Firefighter O'Sullivan recognized that she was not breathing, so he used an automatic external defibrillator and a bag valve mask to save her life. Brian O'Sullivan became a firefighter in 1999, and was a member of the first class trained as both a firefighter and an EMT.

Lieutenant Raymond Branagan is an EMT, and is being honored for his administrative and instructional work with McCabe Ambulance. He is currently the lead instructor and administrative assistant to the Director of the McCabe Institute of Emergency Preparedness. Lt. Branagan is in charge of arranging courses on CPR for the American Heart Association, on First Aid for the National Safety Council, and on OSHA/PEOSHA blood and airborne pathogens for the Bayonne Police and Fire Departments, the Bayonne Board of Education, and Bayonne Head Start.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Officer Ryan, Firefighter O'Sullivan, and Lt. Branagan for their courageous contributions to their community.

**SHAVER RETIRES AS CHIEF  
DEPUTY CORONER**

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joe Shaver, who is retiring after 32 years as chief deputy coroner of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Joe was born in 1934 in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, graduated from Wyoming Memorial High School in 1952, and graduated from the McAllister School of Mortuary Science in 1953. He began his long career by helping out parking cars and handling other chores at Metcalfe's Funeral Home in Wyoming while he was still in high school, and he served an apprenticeship at the Luther M. Kniffen Funeral Home in Wilkes-Barre from 1954 to 1957.

From 1957 to 1963, he served in the U.S. Army Reserve Medical Corps, including active duty in West Germany from 1957 to 1959. In 1959, Joe became a partner in the business that was renamed the Metcalfe & Shaver Funeral Home, and he became the owner in 1986. He was recalled to active duty with the Army from 1960 to 1961 due to the Berlin crisis and served an additional year at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

In 1969, Dr. George Hudock Jr. was appointed coroner following the death of the previous coroner, and his first act was to appoint Joe as his chief deputy. At that point, Joe had already served as a deputy coroner for six years and had been assisting Dr. Hudock with autopsies for three years. In Joe's 32 years as chief deputy coroner, he has assisted in more than 2,800 autopsies.

While Joe's memberships and affiliations are too numerous to list them in full, a few examples will serve to show his long history of community involvement. He is a member of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church in Kingston and has served on its council for several years, in addition to having served in the choir. He is a member and past president of the Rotary Club

of Wyoming and a Paul Harris Fellow, a member and past president of the Wyoming Business Club, a life member of Wyoming Hose Company No. 1, and a member of VFW Post 396 in Wyoming, Irem Temple in Wilkes-Barre and Mountain Grange 567 in Carverton.

Joe and his wife, the former Janice Ludwig, were married in 1962. They have two children and three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the long history of Joe Shaver's service to the community, and I wish him and his wife the best in his retirement.

**2001 WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH**

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, during the month of March 2001 we celebrate Women's National History Month. This year's theme is "Celebrating Women of Courage and Vision."

All across this country, Americans are promoting community, school and workplace celebrations honoring women's accomplishments, contributions, courage and vision.

In the Nation's Capital, the District of Columbia Commission for Women will participate in the national observance of Women's History Month to recognize the courage and vision exhibited by women of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, women of every race, creed, color and economic background have contributed to the growth and strength of our community. For more than three decades, programs of the District of Columbia Commission for Women have provided all our citizens with opportunities to bring attention to the creative, civic and professional accomplishments of women.

This year as part of its Women's History Month observance, the District of Columbia Commission for Women will establish a scholarship at the University of the District of Columbia to support women in pursuit of their academic and career endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all our colleagues to join with me in commending the District of Columbia Commission for Women and its members for their dedication, courage and vision.

**IN RECOGNITION OF ERNEST  
PEPPLES AND HIS SERVICE TO  
THE U.S. TOBACCO INDUSTRY**

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize an individual, Ernest Pepples, for his significant efforts on behalf of a valuable yet ever more challenged industry. Ernie has had a distinguished and honorable career within the global and U.S. tobacco industry and deserves the recognition of Congress at the time of his retirement.

Mr. Ernest Pepples joined Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation in 1972 and was appointed vice president and general

counsel and became a member of the company's board of directors in 1975. He was named senior vice president in 1980. At the time of his retirement, he was responsible for the company's legislative representation and government affairs efforts including its relations with Congress.

Prior to joining Brown & Williamson, he was partner in the Louisville, Kentucky, law firm of Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs. A native of Louisville, Mr. Pepples is a graduate of Yale University and the University of Virginia Law School. He also is a member of the American, Kentucky, and Louisville Bar Associations.

Throughout his career, Ernie has served in leadership positions for a variety of boards and councils including the board of directors of the Tobacco Merchants Association of Princeton, New Jersey, and the Kentucky Tobacco Research Board of Lexington, Kentucky.

Now, in recognition of his retirement from Brown & Williamson and the tobacco industry after 30 years of service, I believe he should be duly recognized by this body for his integrity and personal efforts to find common ground on many difficult issues. Indeed, Ernie developed a reputation as a leading expert on regulatory and business issues involving not only tobacco manufacturers but also tobacco growers, suppliers, consumers, wholesalers and retailers. My district in Georgia has been a direct beneficiary of Ernie's talent.

It is with this background that I say thank you Ernie for his dedication and service over the years and congratulate him on an outstanding career. He has worked hard for his home state of Kentucky, Georgia and the entire tobacco community within our country. Those of us who have been privileged to work with Ernie will miss his hard work, honesty, and dedication. We will also miss his great smile.

Congratulations Ernie on an outstanding career and best wishes to you and your family upon retirement.

**HONORING OSCAR FELDENKREIS**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my very great pleasure to warmly congratulate Oscar Feldenkreis on being honored for receiving the National Community Service Award by the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

Oscar Feldenkreis has become a successful entrepreneur and civic leader in the South Florida community. Following the wonderful example of success established by his father, Simon Wiesenthal Center Trustee and Miami leader, George Feldenkreis, Oscar diligently worked to build his empire in the apparel field. He began his career while still a student in high school, first in retail sales and then working at the headquarters of Supreme International, the company his father started. He has been President and Chief Operating Officer of Perry Ellis International since 1992.

Oscar is actively involved with the State of Israel Bonds for which he has served as president of the Cuban Hebrew Division. He has devoted his time and attention to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Temple Menorah and the Lehrman Day School and is currently

the chairman of the Florida Israel Chamber of Commerce.

First and foremost of all his accomplishments, he is the proud and loving father of three beautiful daughters (Jennifer, Erica and Stephanie) and is deeply devoted to his wife, Ellen. I want to join with his family, friends, and colleagues in celebrating this outstanding honor and I wish him every future success.

#### TRIBUTE TO DOMINIK HASEK

#### HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the greatest goaltender of all time, Dominik Hasek, for his most generous gift to the city of Buffalo, NY. Yesterday, the Dominator provided \$1 million—the largest single donation ever by a Buffalo athlete—to establish his own charitable foundation called Hasek's Heroes. The money will be used to create a hockey and skating program for underprivileged Buffalo youth.

The program, to go into effect in September, will be overseen by a board of directors and operated by the Community Foundation for Greater Buffalo. The program will include a USA Hockey-certified coaching staff, and will initially be open to children ages 6–14.

The plan is to expand the program to those 18 and younger and establish teams that will play a competitive schedule throughout the region.

In closing, I want to once again thank the Dominator for becoming a Donator, and as a loyal Sabres fan I look forward to watching him shutdown the rest of the Eastern Conference in the upcoming NHL playoffs.

#### A TRIBUTE TO PHILIP COYLE, PENTAGON TESTING CHIEF

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to Mr. Philip E. Coyle III, who recently left government service after six years as Director of Operational Test and Evaluation in the Department of Defense. Since he was confirmed in 1994, Mr. Coyle provided the leadership that sought to ensure that our men and women in uniform can feel confident in their safety while using the increasingly complex and deadly weapons systems being developed for the 21st Century.

Before joining the Pentagon in 1994, Mr. Coyle spent 33 years in service at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, where he was involved in the nuclear weapons testing program. From 1981 to 1984, he was named Associate Director for Test, and from 1987–93 he served as Laboratory Associate Director and Deputy to the Laboratory Director. He was also Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs in the Department of Energy under President Carter.

Since taking over the chief tester job, Mr. Coyle made a reputation for being pragmatic,

balanced, knowledgeable, and candid. He has been called upon to effectively test jet fighters that can turn tighter, fly faster and be more stealthy than anything produced by this nation in the past. He has worked with the designers of our National Missile Defense program to devise tests that can gauge the success rate of a system that is often referred to as "hitting a bullet with a bullet." And he has helped ensure that a myriad of other planes, ships and land vehicles operate as effectively and safely as possible, both during training and in actual engagements.

The American military is the most advanced, strongest and best trained in history. Our soldiers, sailors, Marines and pilots are always ready to put their lives on the line to defend our nation and to protect freedom around the world. Their dedication and professionalism is respected and emulated by friend and foe alike. To a very great degree, their confidence in taking up the cause of freedom is based on their faith in the equipment we have provided them. And that faith is based on the knowledge that Mr. Coyle and his testers have done everything in their power to ensure that this equipment will respond when it is most needed.

Mr. Speaker, Philip Coyle has been named the recipient of the "Beyond the Headlines" award by the Project on Government Oversight public interest group, honoring his years of public service behind the scenes. His dedication to the safety and success of those who defend our nation surely makes him deserving of such an award. I ask my colleagues to join me in similarly recognizing him as a valuable public servant, and wish him well in his future endeavors.

#### BUCKEYES

#### HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Ohio State University Women's Basketball program, which on Wednesday night concluded in dramatic fashion its 2001 season by winning the Women's National Invitation Tournament.

The Buckeyes have displayed extraordinary mettle and determination throughout the course of their season, overcoming incredible odds just to reach the postseason. A string of injuries, including the loss of last season's Big Ten Freshman of the Year LaToya Turner, would cause most teams to fold their tents. With a depleted roster, the Buckeyes were forced mid-season to recruit a soccer goalie and a volleyball player just to field enough players to practice.

However, last night in Albuquerque, in front of the largest—and perhaps most hostile—crowd in WNIT history, the Buckeyes indomitable spirit prevailed. Ohio State came back from a twelve-point deficit to capture the WNIT crown, as well as the hearts and imaginations of Buckeye fans nationwide.

While it is important to recognize the achievement of Coach Beth Burns, and the performances of Tournament MVP Jamie Lewis and All-Tournament Selection Courtney Coleman, the Buckeye's victory is best viewed as a celebration of teamwork and camara-

derie, and reminds us all of the purity inherent in college athletic competition.

Again, congratulations to the Ohio State Women's Basketball team, and thank you for your inspiring and extraordinary season.

#### TRIBUTE TO OFFICER TERRY FOSTER

#### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss of a dedicated police officer, loving husband, father and hero to our community. Only three weeks away from retirement with the Independence, Missouri Police Department, Police Officer Terry Foster gave his life on March 18 while in the line of duty.

Officer Foster was a life long resident of the Greater Kansas City Area and a 32 year veteran of the Independence Police Department. Officer Foster began his service to the Department in 1968, and worked his way up through the ranks to become a detective. Ten years ago he decided he would return to patrol duty, where he felt the community needed him the most. Terry Foster is best remembered by his peers and a people person who always took time to listen. His fellow officers describe him as a genuinely nice guy whose strong work ethic and friendly smile made him a mentor to many of the department's younger officers. "He was a man that did his job well," said Independence Detective Carl Perry, "He's going to be sorely missed."

Terry Foster is the fifth Independence police officer and the first since 1966 to lose his life in the line of duty. This past Thursday, March 22, family, friends, and police officers from across the nation and my community came together to recognize the valor and courage of Officer Terry Foster, and lay his body to rest. "The hundreds of officers who attended the funeral did so out of respect for a man who honored their profession," said Sidney Whitfield of the Jackson County Sheriff's Department. For the first time in 25 years, the Independence Police Department posthumously awarded Officer Terry Foster the department's medal of valor, which is the highest honor the department can bestow upon an officer.

In the days following this tragic event, our community and the national law enforcement community joined together to mourn the loss of this outstanding man. Officer Terry Foster sacrificed his life for the greater good. Independence Mayor Ron Stewart, a former Independence police officer, described Terry Foster as an officer on the front lines of public service. "As police officers we are charged with providing that first line of defense. He laid his life on the line for his fellow man," said Mayor Stewart. The commitment of Officer Foster leaves a lasting legacy that will further our genuine appreciation and deep gratitude to those who have dedicated their lives to protect and serve. Terry Foster's service to our community will never be forgotten. He made a difference in our lives. May we learn from his tragic death that every day police officers and firefighters risk their lives, and their families may sacrifice a loved one for the safety of all of us. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me

in saluting this heroic man and extending our condolences and gratitude to his wife Debbie, son, Christopher, daughter, Lori, step-son, Bryan, father, Albert, his beloved dog, Cassie Earlene, and the Independence Police Department.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROY F. NARD

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am deeply saddened to share the news of the passing of Roy F. Nard.

Roy F. Nard was born on May 28, 1923 to James A. and Mary E. Parrish Nard. Besides his wife, formerly Virginia A. Smith, whom he married in 1948, he is survived by two sons, Roy F. Jr. and Kenneth Sr.; a daughter, Barbara Sepesy; and five grandchildren. Mr. Nard's two brothers, Michael and James, are deceased.

Roy worked for 35 years as a roll turner for Youngstown Sheet & Tube and LTV Steel prior to his retirement in 1979. Not only was he a contributing member of the Youngstown community, but also a loyal servant to his country. A veteran of World War II, he served in the elite Ranger Division and fought for our nation's freedom.

He had a tremendous love for America's pastime, baseball. He devoted much of his time to coaching and managing teams in the Kiwanis Little League and Youngstown Pony League. A man with vision, Roy co-founded the Youngstown Babe Ruth Baseball League. In addition to this accomplishment, he was a member of Ohio Football High School Officials Association for 22 years.

His passion for sports drove him to volunteer as an assistant baseball coach and equipment manager for the football team at Cardinal Mooney for 16 years. His remarkable contributions to the school's athletic programs were rewarded in 1996 with his induction into the Cardinal Mooney Hall of Fame.

The lives of many were enriched by Mr. Nard's life. He always took the time to make people feel extra special with a kind word or a warm smile. He was a wonderful friend and all who knew him looked up to him. Roy F. Nard will be sorely missed by the Youngstown community. I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

#### HONORING KENNETH CARPENTER

#### HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the lifetime achievements of one of Florida's most active nature enthusiasts. Kenneth Carpenter, a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel and businessman, died Monday, February 5, 2001 at his home in Oakland Park at the age of 88. Mr. Carpenter was a lifelong outdoorsman and devoted countless hours to developing a 65 mile section of the Florida National Scenic Trail. He will be dearly missed by his community.

Mr. Carpenter was born on September 14, 1912 in Synder, Illinois and married Thelma Danner on September 11, 1935. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1936 with a degree in education and then obtained his master's of arts degree from Ohio State University in 1937. He was a dedicated teacher whose career was interrupted twice so he could serve his country in World War II and the Korean War.

After retiring from the armed forces in 1961, Mr. Carpenter moved to Ft. Lauderdale and opened an auto supply store and later became a residential realtor. However, he gave up all of his business affairs to devote the rest of his life to canoeing and hiking the Florida and Appalachian Trails, a feat he accomplished at 78. Mr. Carpenter was a trail coordinator for the Broward County chapter of the Florida Trail Association and even during his struggle with cancer continued to make plans and attend meetings concerning the Florida Trail. Further treks have lead him to Peru, Colorado, Minnesota, Utah, and the Yukon. Mr. Speaker, Broward County will be forever grateful for the trails blazed by Mr. Carpenter, and will dearly miss his community leadership.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1289: THE REGISTERED NURSES AND PATIENTS PROTECTION ACT

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today with my distinguished colleagues, JAMES MCGOVERN of Massachusetts and HILDA SOLIS of California, I introduced H.R. 1289—legislation that would restrict the ability of hospitals, including hospitals operated by the Veterans' Administration, to require registered nurses to work mandatory overtime hours as a normal course of business. Increasingly, hospitals and other employers in the health care field are requiring their employees to work overtime. Our legislation—the Registered Nurses and Patients Protection Act—would stop that unsafe and exploitative practice.

The Fair Labor Standards Act grants nurses the right to receive overtime compensation even though they are licensed professionals, but it does not limit the amount of overtime that nurses can work, nor does it permit them to refuse mandatory overtime. Our legislation would change that inequity. Under our bill, mandatory overtime for licensed health care employees (excluding physicians) would be prohibited. The bill amends the Fair Labor Standards Act to prohibit mandatory overtime beyond 8 hours in a single work day or 80 hours in any 14 day work period. The legislation provides an exception in cases of a natural disaster or a declaration of emergency by federal, state or local government officials. Voluntary overtime is also exempted.

Mr. Speaker, no employer should be allowed to force an employee to work overtime or face termination, unless there is a situation that requires immediate emergency action. In other cases, employees should have the right to refuse overtime. If workers are physically and psychologically able to work additional hours, that should be their choice; it should not be the decision of a supervisor or hospital administrator.

In the health care field, the issue is not just employees' rights. More importantly, it is an issue of patient safety. When nurses are forced to put in long overtime hours on a regular basis against their own better judgment, it puts patients at risk. A nurse should not be on the job after the 15th or 16th consecutive hour, especially after he or she has told a supervisor "I can't do this, I've been on the job too many hours today."

Mr. Speaker, nursing is a physically and mentally demanding occupation. By the end of a regular shift a nurse is exhausted. Health care experts and common sense tell us that long hours take a toll on mental alertness, and mandatory overtime under such conditions can result in inadvertent and unintentional medical mistakes—medication errors, transcription errors, and judgment errors. When a nurse is tired, it is much more difficult to deliver quality, professional care to patients. Increasingly, however, nurses are being forced to work 16, 18, or even 20 consecutive hours in hospitals all across our nation.

Studies have shown that when a worker (especially a health care worker) exceeds 12 hours of work, and is fatigued, the likelihood that he or she will make an error increases. A report of the Institute of Medicine on medication errors substantiates these common sense assumptions. The report states that safe staffing and limits on mandatory overtime are essential components to prevent medication errors.

An investigative report by The Chicago Tribune found that patient safety was sacrificed when reductions in hospital staff resulted in registered nurses working long hours of overtime because they were more likely to make serious medical errors. The report found that nursing services were deliberately cut in order to preserve historic profit levels.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to report that this legislation has broad support from the individuals most involved in this matter and the associations and organizations that represent them. These include the American Nurses Association (ANA), the California Nurses Association (CNA), Service Employees International Union (SEIU), American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), the Black Nurses Association and others. It is also supported by the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), which represents nurses and health care workers at our nation's veterans' hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, we need to give nurses more power to decide when overtime hours hurt their job performance. A nurse knows better than anyone—better than his or her supervisor and certainly better than a profit-driven hospital administrator—when he or she is so exhausted that continuing to work could jeopardize the safety of patients. You don't have to be a brain surgeon to know that forcing nurses to work 12 or 16 hours at a time is a prescription for bad health care.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot continue to allow hospitals to force nurses to work so many hours that the health and safety of patients are put at risk. I urge my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor and support the Registered Nurses' and Patient's Protection Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BRUCE F.  
VENTO

**HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 29, 2001*

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I submit to the RECORD my tribute to a wonderful man; an outstanding Member of this body for 24 years; my Congressman, my teacher, my mentor, and my dear friend—the late Bruce F. Vento.

Because of his leadership the working families of Minnesota—of America—are stronger. Our land and our lakes, our rivers and our streams are cleaner; our air is better. He gave us, our children, and future generations the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, and the Minnesota National Wildlife Refuge—thousands and thousands of acres of pristine environment that will fill our lives with weekends where the only sounds we hear will be “the sounds of the canoe paddle dipping, the winds wafting, and the birds singing . . .”

Bruce Vento gave a voice to those without one; a shelter for those without a home, at a time when it was not the popular thing to do so—homeless people, after all, rarely vote. But because of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, families down on their luck, are given a second chance.

Bruce welcomed and worked tenaciously to bring our newest neighbors fully into our community—the Lao-Hmong. Because he did so, St. Paul and our State is a richer, more tolerant, and more prosperous community.

Bruce Vento was the very embodiment of public service; a civics lesson personified. Each day he rose without fanfare, “to make people’s lives better, to provide opportunity—to give them hope.”

When I first met Bruce, he was my Congressman. He quickly became a friend and a mentor to a young Mom who sought to make a difference in her community. Bruce taught by example, and his example was always to do the right thing. We shared a belief that strong communities begin with our families. The essence of Bruce Vento began with his family. His parents, Frank and Anne, to this day speak to their children, grandchildren, and the great grandchildren with the boundless love, caring, and compassion—of their Minnesota family values. Values that helped them raise their eight children to work hard and care deeply.

Bruce always put our families, children, and seniors first. Those of us he represented weren’t his constituents—we were his friends and neighbors. A weekend couldn’t pass that you didn’t run into him having morning coffee at Serlin’s, or getting his hair cut at Falzone’s—or maybe join him for lunch at Yarusso’s. He always had time to listen, and—if you had the time—he would offer some friendly advice, or give some historical perspective. He was, always first, the teacher.

As our career paths crossed, Bruce continued to teach and to mentor all he came in contact with. Even as his days grew shorter, he still chose to teach. He taught all of us what it means to be a truly good and decent man. It would have been so easy, and so understandable, for Bruce to turn inward and treasure his remaining time with his family. Bruce would have none of it. Instead, he recognized his challenge was but another lesson

to be taught—this time in the lessons in living his final days with dignity and grace.

As the accolades poured in for a life committed to public service, you could see the pride his son’s, Michael, Peter, and John took in the adulation an appreciative community and country had for their father. The renaming of his boyhood Eastside school to the Bruce F. Vento Elementary School teaches our newest Eastsiders the value of public service. The Vento Trail, which meanders through the natural creekbed of a St. Paul gone by, affords all of us from the city and the suburbs a respite from our everyday lives. A scholarship fund established by Bruce, himself, will enable our young aspiring science teachers to realize their dreams—and share their knowledge with our future: our children.

Perhaps the most meaningful tribute to this “great man,” who “being a true Eastsider never told us he was,” were the phone calls to the radio call-in shows that brought wishes of good health from his former students of thirty years ago. Each began, “Mr. Vento, you may not remember me—but I was a student of yours, and I just want to tell you what a difference you made in my life . . .” Those touched his heart, and told him to teach one more time the joys, the value, the necessity of giving of one’s self—the essence of Bruce Vento, the public servant.

I am deeply honored and humbled to stand here today as Bruce’s successor. I am committed to represent as ably as this great man did the constituents of Minnesota’s Fourth Congressional District. As I cast my votes here in this august Chamber, I do so with a clear and present knowledge that I do indeed have a guardian angel always and forever guiding me with his compassion, his wisdom and his strength. Forever teaching. Thank you, Bruce.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, four items that capture the essence of Congressman Bruce F. Vento; a man who represented all of us from the Eastside of life who believe that hard work, family values, educational opportunity, and a commitment to a greater community are the keys to a happy and successful life.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, June 30, 2000]

BRUCE VENTO JUST ANOTHER GUY FROM THE  
EAST SIDE WHO WENT ON TO DO GREAT  
THINGS

(By Garrison Kellor)

There was a dinner in Washington, D.C., Tuesday night to honor a guy from St. Paul’s East Side.

The president dropped by and dozens of U.S. representatives, Republicans and Democrats. And at the end, when the guy from the East Side stood up to say his piece, he got a long, long standing ovation. You could have gone around the room and stolen everyone’s dessert, they were so busy applauding him.

U.S. Rep. Bruce Vento, a modest man and a hard worker, is stepping down after 24 years representing the 4th Congressional District, and I must admit I voted for him all these years because I’m a yellow-dog Democrat and he’s a Democrat. So now I’m a little taken aback to see what a good man he is who I unthinkingly supported all these years.

This isn’t how our civics teachers taught us to exercise the franchise, but a person doesn’t have oceans of time to study up on candidates. I sure don’t. I heard Mr. Vento speak once years ago, speak very movingly about the problem of homelessness and about

the importance of wilderness, and that was good enough for me. But if he had stood on his hind legs and barked, I still would have voted for him.

Wilderness preservation and the plight of the homeless are not issues that pay a big political bonus. You become a wilderness advocate and you’re going to be hung in effigy and yelled at by large men in plaid shirts. Homeless people tend not to turn out in numbers at the polls.

But Mr. Vento applied himself to the issues he cared about, did his homework, made the round of his colleagues, carried the water, dug the ditches, fought the good fights, made the compromises, and wrote landmark legislation that became law and that made a real difference in the world. And I’m not sure how many of us in St. Paul are aware of this.

There have been only three congressmen from St. Paul in my memory, and that covers 50 years. Gene McCarthy, Joe Karth, Bruce Vento—all DFLers, all good men and all of them got to Congress on the strength of yellow-dog Democrats like me. They got re-elected simply by doing their job, representing working people, speaking the conscience of the Democratic Party, and applying themselves to the nuts and bolts of Congress.

A political party serves a big function that TV or newspapers can’t. It pulls in idealistic young people, puts them to work in the cause, trains them, seasons them, and gives the talented and the diligent a chance to rise. If it can produce a Bruce Vento, then a party has reason to exist, and if it can’t, then it doesn’t. Simple as that. Then it fades, as the DFL has.

People say it’s inevitable for political parties to fade, part of the loss of the sense of community, blah blah blah, that people are cynical about politics and more interested in lifestyle and media and so forth, but we are poorer for the loss of parties and the devaluation of endorsement.

Bruce Vento never could’ve gotten elected in a media-driven campaign, the sort in which high-priced consultants and media buyers spend 15 million bucks to make the candidate into a beautiful illusion.

Mr. Vento is the wrong man for that kind of politics. His eyebrows are too big; he isn’t cool enough. He is a modest and principled and hard-working guy, but you couldn’t put this over in a 30-second commercial. He managed to get to Congress because there was a strong DFL Party that endorsed him, and so voters like me pulled the lever and gave Mr. Vento the wherewithal to be a great congressman. Which he, being a true East Sider, never told us he was. But which I now think he was.

Unknowningly, we did something great in sending him there. And our partisan loyalty gave him the freedom to take on thankless tasks, like protecting wilderness and dealing with the homeless.

I sat in the back at Mr. Vento’s dinner and thought what a shock it is when you realize that the country is in the hands of people your own age. You go along for years thinking it’s being run by jowly old guys in baggy suits and then you see that the jowly old guys are people you went to school with.

Mr. Vento is about my age, and I feel for him. He is fighting lung cancer and it has taken its toll on him. He looks haggard but game. His three boys were at the dinner in Washington, and their wives, and the event felt like a real valedictory. If Mr. Vento had wanted to make us all cry into our pudding, it wouldn’t have taken much.

But he was upbeat and talking about the future and about national parks and the decoding of the human genome and saying, “All we need to do is take this new knowledge and apply it to public policy,” and



thanking everybody and grinning, and you had to admire him for his command of the occasion.

A man who is desperately ill and on his way out of public life stages a dinner that raises money for a scholarship fund for teachers. Bruce Vento is a man of great bravery and devotion and foresight who represented us nobly in Congress, whether we knew it or not.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 11, 2000]

#### HE WORE A BLUE COLLAR AND A WHITE HAT

Rep. Bruce F. Vento's last Christmas card pictures a smiling, healthy appearing grandfather at a baseball outing with the little folks. There's no hint of his lofty position as a member of Congress from Minnesota's 4th District. The card is an ordinary photo holiday greeting hand-signed simply with "Bruce." The image is a wonderful one for remembering Vento, who died Tuesday at age 60 of lung cancer.

Vento was a straightforward man, rooted in St. Paul from first to last. He was a talker and a fighter, a partisan and a patriot, a union man and sophisticated scientist. Vento was the only congressman a generation of 4th District residents has ever known. He was first elected in 1976 and served 12 terms.

In the majority and as a powerful chair of the Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands for more than 10 years, Vento reached the peak of his national influence on the future of the country's wild places. His work there resulted in protection of hundreds of thousands of acres of public land—ranging from the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness to the Minnesota National Wildlife Refuge—and the enactment of more than 300 laws preserving the environment.

He served as chair of the House Task Force during the savings and loan crisis of the 1980s. Vento was a champion for programs to shelter the homeless, for human stewardship in the natural world. Vento's last major legislative accomplishment was the special Hmong citizenship law signed by President Clinton this year.

When Vento announced in February that he was ill with mesothelioma, the bread he had cast on the waters started coming back. The cards and prayers, the honors and affection, Vento said, were at first surprising and overwhelming. From personal cards, much like his simple Christmas greetings, to the renaming of East Consolidated as Bruce F. Vento Elementary School, the community Vento served hoped to express respect and gratitude. That respect will live on through a scholarship fund established in Vento's honor for college students who intend to become science teachers. It also will live on in a trail named for him in recognition of his enthusiasm for bicycling.

He accepted the affection with grace and dignity, while never losing the trace of whimsy that accompanied Vento the Substantial Man. He was given to dark business suits lightened by ties that said not all of life is serious. During the height of the Snoopy on Parade frenzy in St. Paul this summer, for instance, the congressman appeared at the Minnesota AFL-CIO Convention wearing a Snoopy tie.

Vento's public career began as a teacher, extended into service in the Minnesota Legislature and then nearly 24 years in Congress.

Although Vento was a technical master of the art of lawmaking in such arcane specialties as banking reform, he remained deeply committed to the kind of public service where working for ordinary families' dreams and hopes was more than a biennial cam-

paign slogan. It was a high calling, well-answered by Bruce Vento.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, Feb. 3, 2000]

#### A MAN OF THE PEOPLE—BRUCE VENTO'S LEGACY ETCHED BY SERVICE

As U.S. Rep. Bruce Vento of St. Paul takes on the challenges of treatment for lung cancer caused by asbestos, the affection of the people he has served in the East Metro area is sure to be returned. Ours included.

May the best of medical care and the best of wishes from the many people he has supported in tough times help Vento prevail in this campaign to regain his health.

Vento, who has been commuting to work in Washington since 1977, announced Wednesday he will retire at year's end and is undergoing cancer treatment.

Vento has served the Fourth Congressional District of Minnesota, the natural world, the hard-pressed communities of the homeless, the young and the needy with a personal passion to improve the quality of life. He has gone about his work always with great heart and mastery of the arcane art of legislating.

Vento is an Old Democrat in a New Democrat era. His reliable fidelity to ideals and to people who get their hands dirty at work will be missed. To this day, his resume always notes that he worked as a laborer, a mail-room clerk for this newspaper, a shop steward and a teacher before getting a job that put him in charge of more vast stewardships. Those include oversight of all America's public lands and helping to rescue the financial system from the ruin of the savings and loan debacles.

Vento's career in Congress, and before that in the Minnesota Legislature, represent an old-fashioned sense of public service in a new-fashioned and too-slick political era. He knew what private-public partnerships were before the concept became a sound bite for the ambitious. And he has never been afraid of a fight when the issue and the people matter deeply.

The Reagan and Bush administrations were the source of frustration for the man from the Fourth. When the Democrats were thrown into the congressional minority in 1994, Vento found new rules but always kept his eye on the prize of Democrats retaking the reins. He noted with each election how much the Republican majority had narrowed. This year, Vento will not be in the equation for a Democratic House. Larger things have taken over. But his mark will stand fast.

An afternoon with only the sounds of the paddle dipping, the wind wafting and the birds singing in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area is the melody Bruce Vento makes in the woods of a public policy. So is the animated, personal Vento chatting with all comers at the Labor Day picnic.

Godspeed, Congressman Vento.

[From the Hill, Feb. 8, 2000]

#### GODSPEED, CONGRESSMAN VENTO

The premature departure from Congress of Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minn.) because he has been diagnosed with lung cancer will deprive the House of Representatives of one of its most dedicated, effective and popular members.

Vento, who is retiring in December after 24 years in Congress, stunned and saddened his colleagues and his St. Paul district when he disclosed last week that he has a type of cancer caused by exposure to asbestos. His doctors at Minnesota's famed Mayo Clinic have recommended an aggressive course of treatment that will make it impossible for him to run for a 13th term.

The 59-year-old St. Paul lawmaker's announcement that he will end a 30-year public service career, which began when he was elected to the Minnesota Legislature in 1971, triggered an outpouring of tributes and prayerful concern from lawmakers on both sides of the aisle. President Clinton and Vice President Gore, who came to Congress the same year as Vento, also issued statements of praise and concern.

None was more poignant than that from his fellow Minnesota Democrat, Jim Oberstar, who noted, "I lost my wife, Jo, to breast cancer, so Bruce's disclosure that he too is fighting cancer hits close to home. Bruce has spent the past 24 years in Congress fighting for working people, and now he is in a fight for his life."

Even though they often clashed over the issue of federal control of northern Minnesota's pristine Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, Oberstar called Vento "a dear friend of mine" and "an exceptional public servant."

Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa), chairman of the Banking and Financial Services Committee on which Vento serves, praised him for his leadership on federal banking policy. He called the former high school science teacher and union shop steward "a citizen/legislator: an educator who came to Capitol Hill and gave Congress a civics lesson."

But Vento's greatest legislative achievements have been those he made as chairman and later ranking member of the Resources Committee's Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee. "I cannot think of another person who has done more to protect America's national parks," said the Sierra Club's executive director, Carl Pope. "Protecting our nation's natural heritage is a passionate love for him."

Vento's hometown newspaper, the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch—where he once worked as a mailroom clerk—called him "an Old Democrat in a New Democrat era" who exemplified "an old-fashioned sense of public service in a new-fashioned and too-slick political era."

Noting that Vento will not be part of the Democrats' fight to regain the House, the newspaper added a poetic tribute: "Larger things have taken over. But his mark will stand fast. An afternoon with only the sounds of the paddle dipping, the wind wafting, and the birds singing in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area is the melody Bruce Vento makes in the woods of public policy. . . . Godspeed, Congressman Vento."

#### CORRUPTION SCANDAL ENGULFS INDIAN GOVERNMENT

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the world has been shocked by the recent news stories about a corruption scandal that has engulfed the Indian government. Already, the president of the ruling BJP and the Defense Minister have been forced to resign after they were caught taking bribes from two internet news reporters posing as arms dealers in regard to a fake defense contract. The opposition is calling for the government to resign.

The resignation of Defense Minister George Fernandes is no loss for friends of democracy. Mr. Fernandes is the man who led a meeting in 1999 with the Ambassadors from China, Cuba, Russia, Libya, Serbia, and Iraq aimed



at putting together a security alliance "to stop the U.S." This meeting was reported in the May 18, 1999 issue of the Indian Express.

Those of us who have been following Indian and South Asian issues are not surprised. The Indian Government has demonstrated many times before how deeply it is infected with corruption. In India, people have come up with a new word for bribery. They call it "fee for service." It has become necessary to pay a fee to get government workers of any kind to deliver the services that they are mandated to provide. In November 1994, the newspaper *Hitavada* reported that the Indian government paid Surendra Nath, the late governor of Punjab, \$1.5 billion to generate terrorist activity in Punjab, Khalistan, and in Kashmir as well. This is in a country where half the population lives below the international poverty line. Forty-two percent of the people live on less than a dollar a day and another forty-two percent live on less than \$2 per day.

In India, corruption is endemic as is tyranny against minorities. Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, and others have been subjected to violence, tyranny, and massive human-rights violations for many years. Christian churches have been burned. Priests have been killed, nuns have been raped, and many other atrocities have been committed with impunity. Muslims have been killed in massive numbers and the ruling party has destroyed mosques. The Indian government has killed Sikhs. Religious pilgrims have been attacked with lathis and tear gas. This is just a recent sample of the atrocities against minorities in India.

Mr. Speaker, India is a significant recipient of American aid. Why should the taxpayers of this country pay taxes to support the corruption and tyranny of the Indian Government? There is, however, something that America, as the world's only superpower, can do about it. America can stop sending aid to India and support self-determination for the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, and Nagalim. Let us take these steps to free the people of the subcontinent from corruption and brutality.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD an article from the current issue of *The Economist* about the latest Indian Government bribery scandal. I commend it to all my congressional colleagues who care about spending our foreign aid dollars wisely.

[From *The Economist*, Mar. 24, 2001]

#### INDIA'S CORRUPTION BLUES

THOUGH IT MAY WELL SURVIVE THE LATEST CORRUPTION SCANDAL, THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEADING PARTY IN THE GOVERNMENT IS BADLY DENTED

Fatalism is ever present in India, and the government in Delhi seems to be hoping that a popular belief in the inevitability of corruption will help it survive the biggest scandal of recent times. That hope seems well founded. But whether the government will regain the authority it needs to pursue its two main initiatives—economic reform and peace in Kashmir—is much more doubtful.

The uproar over the release of videotapes last week showing top politicians and officials taking bribes from two Internet news reporters posing as arms dealers has reached a noisy impasse. The defence minister, George Fernandes, has resigned, though he remains "covenor" of the 18-party ruling National Democratic Alliance. The NDA has lost one member, the Trinamul Congress party of West Bengal, but remains sure enough of its majority to dare the opposition to bring a no-confidence vote in Parliament.

The opposition, equally sure of its minority, has declined. Instead, it has blocked parliamentary proceedings for a week, relenting long enough only to allow money to be voted for the state to continue functioning.

Both sides have converted an occasion for shame into one for self-righteousness. Sonia Gandhi, leader of a suddenly alert Congress party, vowed at its plenary meeting in Bangalore to "wage every war" to "ensure that this country is liberated from the shackles of this corrupt, shameful and communal government". But she herself was wounded when her own personal assistant came under investigation in a separate scandal. The prime minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has blended penitence with defensiveness. He has promised a judicial probe into the allegations, and a clean-up. But, in a television address on March 16th, Mr. Vajpayee reserved the word "criminal" to describe the hurling of allegations, not the behaviour alleged.

It is true that *tehelka.com*, the enterprising website that armed its reporters with cash and spy cameras, used surreptitious means to persuade a variety of officials, generals and politicians to accept a total of 1.1m rupees (about \$24,000) in bribes and gifts. It is also true that some of the most serious allegations made against Mr. Fernandes and Brajesh Mishra, the prime minister's top aide, among others, are unsubstantiated gossip. But they have concentrated discussion on how many more heads will roll and when.

The real import of the tapes is the evidence they give that corruption is the norm, not the exception, at every level of public life. This does not surprise Indians, who are expected to bribe everyone, starting with traffic policemen. India is beset by what some call a crisis of governance, which compromises nearly every public service, from defence to the distribution of subsidised food to the generation of electricity. *Tehelka.com* has simply rubbed Indians' faces in it.

Politicians, in honest moments, admit this. Kapil Sibal, a prominent member of Congress, says "the system is thoroughly corrupt." Pramod Mahajan, the minister of information technology and a member of Mr. Vajpayee's *Bharatiya Janata Party* (BJP), thinks the voters face a choice "not between good and bad. It is between bad and worse."

With turpitude so common, removing one group of parties from power would not solve the problem. Given a chance to fight political corruption, Parliament usually ducks it. It now wants to shear the Central Vigilance Commission, the main body implementing anti-corruption law, of its role overseeing investigations of politicians.

The problem begins, says N. Vittal, the central vigilance commissioner, with the 40% of the economy that is unaccounted for. Indian democracy runs on this murky money. The total cost of a campaign for a parliamentary election has been estimated at 20 billion rupees (around \$430m), which is often paid for by undeclared donations of the sort proffered by *tehelka.com*. Reformers such as Mr. Vittal want such donations to be declared and made tax deductible. Some also want the Election Commission to give the voters information about candidates' criminal backgrounds, as Delhi's High Court has directed. But that reform may also be stopped: the government has appealed against the decision. No one in power seems to back the promised cleaning.

Mr. Vajpayee's immediate concern is the fate of his closet advisers, widely resented for accumulating power in the prime minister's office at the expense of other ministries. On March 19th, Mr. Mishra and N.K. Singh, his top economic adviser, called a press conference to defend themselves against claims that they had improperly influenced decisions on deals in telecoms,

power and, in Mr. Mishra's case, defence equipment. Pressure for their dismissal, from some of Mr. Vajpayee's best friends, is mounting. A fiercely right-wing ally of the BJP, the Shiv Sena, is calling for their heads. And although the *Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh* (Association of National Volunteers), ideological big brother to the BJP, has withdrawn its calls for their removal, it has done so only for fear of destabilising the government.

The departure of Mr. Mishra and Mr. Singh would probably blunt the government's drive for economic reform. Even if they stay, Mr. Vajpayee will have trouble enacting the most controversial but valuable elements of the reforms announced along with the budget last month. These include privatisation and making labour law more flexible. The labour reform requires the approval of Parliament's upper house, where the government lacks a majority. The crisis may also strengthen the home ministry, thought to be more reluctant than the prime minister's advisers to make gestures to separatists in Kashmir. If Mr. Vajpayee survives the *tehelka* scandal, he may begin to ask himself what, exactly, he is in power for.

#### COMMEMORATING DOCTOR'S DAY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTRY DOCTORS

#### HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate March 30, Doctor's Day, and the essential role that the medical profession plays in our country. Although we all visit doctors regularly, many times we fail to properly recognize their dedication to keeping us healthy.

I grew up in rural northwest Arkansas, where small-town doctors have historically played an especially important role in health care. In fact, the community of Lincoln, Arkansas, is home to one of only two museums in the United States dedicated to the country doctor. The Arkansas Country Doctor Museum educates the public about the heroism of country doctors in Arkansas and preserves the history of medical practice in the Ozarks.

On this day when we remember the importance of the medical profession, I would like to salute the role that these country doctors have played in the well-being of our nation. We often remember these country doctors for their warm bedside manner and their home visits, but we cannot forget that they were involved in the welfare of entire communities and often sought higher medical education to better serve their patients.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in honoring the great tradition of country doctors throughout our country. I submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of Dr. Anthony DePalma's article "Y2K: A Legacy of the Country Doctors," which appeared in the December 1999 Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society.

[From the Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society, Dec. 1999]

Y2K: A LEGACY OF THE COUNTRY DOCTORS  
(By Anthony T. DePalma, MD)

On Friday, May 14, 1999, a memorable millennium medical moment celebrating the

Y2K legacy of the country doctors occurred in Lincoln. Physician Emeritus of Washington Regional Medical Center of Fayetteville met at the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum. The museum, founded in 1994 by Dr. Harold Boyer, of Las Vegas, is one of two country doctor museums in the United States. Dr. Boyer honored his dad, Dr. Herbert Boyer, who was a country doctor in Lincoln.

The museum's mission is eloquently stated: "The Arkansas Country Doctor Museum is committed to honoring, preserving and educating the public about the history and heroism of the country doctor in Arkansas, the unique history and culture of the Ozark area and the history of medical theory and practice." It is in this spirit that Dr. Joe B. Hall "organized a special event for his colleagues in the Physician Emeritus group." The outcome, a symposium, "Lessons from the New Millennium From the Legacy of the Country Doctors," was presented by Physician Emeritus, Washington Regional Medical Foundation and the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum at the Lincoln Community Building.

Drs. Herbert Boyer, Edward Forrest Ellis, William Hugh Mock and P.L. Hathcock practiced in Washington County, and were honored at this historic event. Dr. Jack Wood spoke of recollections of his honored dad, Dr. Jesse Wood of Ashley County. The honored country doctors reflect a common concern of a noble, medical profession: commitment, care, conviction and compassion in alleviating mankind's ills and sufferings. Their dedication to patients and profession has been told in years of community service.

Dr. Herbert Boyer (Nov. 13, 1886–June 12, 1978) practiced for more than 60 years.

Dr. Edward Forrest Ellis (Aug. 18, 1863–Aug. 7, 1957) first practiced in Hindsville. He practiced there for 10 years and in 1896 moved to Springdale where he practiced until 1904 when he moved to Fayetteville. He practiced there until the time of his death.

Dr. William Hugh Mock (July 24, 1874–July 18, 1971) practiced a life-time in Prairie Grove.

Dr. P.L. Hathcock (Dec. 31, 1878–Aug. 27, 1969) practiced in Harrison in 1901 and moved to Lincoln April 10, 1902. He moved to Fayetteville in 1921 and practiced until he was 83 years old.

Dr. Jesse Thomas Wood (Dec. 25, 1878–Sept. 8, 1969) practiced in his hometown of Fountain Hill about 10 years and in Crossett for about 10 years before returning to Fountain Hill in 1943 to resume practice until three years before his death.

Additional "Lessons from the New Millennium From the Legacy of Country Doctors" are related in the following biographical excerpts:

The Lincoln Clinic started by Dr. Lacy Bean in 1936 evolved first as a maternity clinic and later an emergency center. Dr. Bean practiced here 10 years. Dr. Herbert Boyer, who practiced there until the early 1970s, followed him. Through the generosity of Dr. Boyer's son, Dr. Harold Boyer, a dermatologist, his Las Vegas colleagues and others, the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum came to fruition. Thus, the museum establishes continuity with the past, which is so important to the future of medical practice.

Dr. P.L. Hathcock followed the advice of his physician father, Dr. Alfred Monroe Hathcock, to settle in a small town and "work up." He practiced a short time with him in Harrison (U.S. Census 1900 population 1,517) after graduating from Vanderbilt University Medical School in 1901. As previously noted, he opened an office to practice in Lincoln (U.S. Census Star township [sic] population 728).

Long before continuing medical education became mandatory, the country doctor attended postgraduate sessions at metropolitan medical meccas. They knew the value of education for themselves, family and community. Apropos of medical education for men and women, "Women finally were accepted as full fledged medical practitioners in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but not without a struggle."

Dr. Ellis faced this discriminatory medical dilemma when a daughter declared an interest in becoming a doctor.

"Despite his love of medicine he did not see it as a proper occupation for women and absolutely forbid an older daughter, Martha, to enter medical school. However, by the time Dr. Ruth was ready to decide on a career, the world had changed and he encouraged her." She graduated in 1933 from The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, formerly The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. Legally organized in 1850, the medical school was the first one approved for women in the world.

#### PARALLEL LIVES

Two of the honored country doctors, P.L. Hathcock and Jesse Thomas Wood, have significantly parallel lives reflecting the important legacy of family and education. Both were born the same year, 1878, six days apart and were raised in small towns. Both became country doctors and each had two sons who became physicians. Dr. P.L. Hathcock's sons, Preston Loyce and Alfred Hiram, became general practitioners with their father in Fayetteville. A son-in-law, Dr. Ralph E. Weddington, also practiced with them at the Hathcock Clinic. In 1957, Dr. Alfred H. Hathcock moved to Batesville, his wife Mary Louise Barnett Hathcock's hometown, to practice medicine. His son, Alfred Barnett, was an orthopedic surgeon specializing in hand surgery at the Holt-Krock Clinic in Fort Smith. Dr. Alfred Barnett Hathcock's son, Stephen, "Sixth Generation M.D. Blends Conventional Medicine with Alternative Remedies," practices in Little Rock.

Dr. Jesse Thomas Wood's sons, Julian Deal and Jack Augustus, became general practitioners in Seminole, Okla. Jack left for a general surgery residency. Upon completion of his training, he joined Dr. J. Warren Murry in Fayetteville. Currently, Dr. Jack Wood's son, Stephen Thomas, a third-generation M.D., is following his father's footsteps as a general surgeon in Fayetteville. Dr. P.L. Hathcock and Dr. Jesse Thomas Wood died 12 days apart in the same year, 1969.

#### EDUCATORS AMONG US

Educational and leadership threads were woven in the country doctor's legacy to us. Among those contributing to their profession and community were Drs. Ellis, Mock and P.L. Hathcock. Drs. Ellis and Mock were both members of the Arkansas Board of Medical Examiners and presidents of the Arkansas Medical Society. Drs. Ellis, Mock and P.L. Hathcock were active on school boards. Dr. Ellis served 15 years on Fayetteville's school board and four years as chairman. Dr. Mock was president of the school board that built the first important school structure in the Prairie Grove district. Dr. P.L. Hathcock, at 18, was superintendent and taught at the Silver Rock school he attended as a child. When Dr. P.L. Hathcock practiced in Lincoln, he was a member of the county school board.

The venerable country doctor is remembered as having a one-on-one relationship with patients. However, he was also interested in community health and welfare. Dr. Harvey Doak Wood (Jan. 8, 1847–May 13, 1938) organized the Washington County Health Office in 1913 and was public health officer in 1913–1917. The importance of public health can be appreciated in a statement he made.

"May I mention but one instance of the progress in medical practice in the 62 years that has given more comfort and a higher appreciation of the greatest of all professions is the perfection of a diphtheria antitoxin that has saved the lives of millions of human beings."

Incidentally, Dr. Wood was the 50th president of the Arkansas Medical Society; his patents included the Wood splint, a modification of the Hodgen splint with myodermic traction; and he coined more medical words than anyone else in his time. Dr. P.L. Hathcock also served as Washington County health officer for several years. With respect and deference to Dr. P.L. Hathcock, who did not like his initials spelled out, this author has refrained from doing so.

Fayetteville Ordinance 181 established a city board of health in 1906. Dr. Andrew S. Gregg (1857–1938), a country doctor and two term city alderman, was a two-term city health officer at the time of his death. He also served on the Arkansas State Board of Health. Because of a national emergency in 1944 and being without a health officer, Ordinance 877 was passed and approved April 3, 1944, designating the mayor as health officer. Ordinance 881, recreating the separate office of city health officer and repealing Ordinance 877, was passed Aug. 21, 1944. The importance of a public health officer at the city and/or county jurisdictional level cannot be underestimated. "Continued economic and population growth in Northwest Arkansas is related to the pattern and standards of existing public health practice."

"Lessons from the New Millennium From the Legacy of Country Doctors" fortunately have been recorded in literature, painting, poetry, radio and TV. Examples are: "Horse and Buggy Doctor," a historical account of the times, author Arthur E. Hertzler, M.D. (1870–1946), is the embodiment of a country doctor's life. The story was written in 1938. Milburn Stone, an actor who portrayed Doc Adams in the TV show "Gunsmoke," was asked to write the preface to the edition commemorating the author's 100th birthday: "... For I feel certain that Dr. Hertzler was invited into heaven, where he can spend his time watching baseball games and sharpening his championship skill with a target pistol. Yet, he may have been offered an option. Perhaps, having conquered Kansas winters, he may have challenged hell. Possibly he is riding around that region in a battered old buggy drawn by an unpredictable horse, soothing the fevered inhabitants and calling the attention of Satan and his staff to the stupidity of attempting to standardize everything."

Sir Samuel Luke Fildes' (1844–1927) painting, "The Doctor," exhibited in 1891 depicts a doctor seated near a sick child lying across two chairs at home. He is attentively observing her while the parents look on. "The Doctor" also captures a "house call" scene, which ultimately blossomed as a "home health care" perennial.

"The Healer," a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–1892) to a young physician, with Dore's picture of Christ healing the sick, elicits a comment from Sir William Osler (1849–1919): "A well-trained sensible family doctor is one of the most valuable assets of a community, worth to-day, as in Homer's time, many another man..." "Few men, live lives of more devoted self-sacrifice than the family physician."

"Dr. Christian," airing 1937–1953, was the first radio medical soap later adapted to TV. Actor Jean Hersholt (1886–1956) played Dr. Christian, a humanitarian. "The good doctor was aided by his loyal nurse, Judy Price (Rosemary De Camp), who opened each show by picking up her phone with a perky, 'Dr. Christian's Office!'"

## SUMMARY

Succinctly, lessons for the new millennium from the country doctors are embodied in their spirit.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON  
THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2002

## SPEECH OF

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 28, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 83, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2002. I urge my colleagues to join in its adoption.

Our Nation now stands at a historic crossroads. After two decades of growing deficits and rising debt, the Congressional Budget Office has now projected rapidly growing surpluses for at least the next decade. The fiscal discipline enforced by the Republican Congresses since 1995 has now borne fruit.

The primary challenge now facing Congress is preventing a return to the days of deficit spending and rising debt. The FY 02 budget resolution accomplishes this and sets high but reachable goals in the areas of debt repayment and tax reduction.

In terms of debt reduction, this resolution provides for the unprecedented amount of \$2.3 trillion over the next ten years, representing the maximum amount that can be retired without incurring penalties. The retire-

ment of this substantial amount of debt will result in lower interest payment each year over the coming decade. The interest savings can then be redirected towards pressing needs or unforeseen emergencies. Moreover, the retirement of public debt will also lead to lower interest rates as it becomes "cheaper" for the Government to borrow money.

The resolution also provides for some much needed tax relief for American families. It allows taxpayers to keep roughly one-fourth of projected budget surpluses over the next ten years (28.9 percent of \$5.61 trillion) through lower tax bills for all taxpayers.

Overall, taxpayers will keep at least \$1.62 trillion of their earnings over the next ten years. This will be achieved primarily through four separate pieces of legislation, each accomplishing the following: retroactive marginal rate reductions, doubling the child tax credit, providing relief from the marriage penalty, and eliminating the death tax.

In terms of funding requirements, the resolution provides for many Government programs that have critical underfunded needs. Education, Medicare, Social Security, defense, and veterans. For example, it provides a 4 percent (over \$5.7 billion) increase in defense spending to increase military pay, improve troop housing and extend additional health benefits to military retirees.

The budget provides a historic 12 percent increase in veterans spending for FY 2002 to address the underfunded needs, especially in the field of veterans health care, of those who served our Nation. This is a refreshing change from the veterans budgets of years past, which were often flatlined or contained only minimal increases.

The budget contains new spending authority of \$153 billion for Medicare modernization, including the addition of a prescription drug benefit, and provides a reserve fund if additional Medicare modernization funds are needed. The Medicare program is in need of a major overhaul, both to reign in overall costs, and bring its benefits package more in line with

21st century health care. This budget resolution starts that process.

I am encouraged to see that this budget includes significant increases for the Department of Education, specifically, an increase for program spending of 11.5 percent for FY 2002. The budget calls for a number of increases to programs including an increase of \$1 billion for Pell grants, a "reading first" initiative to strengthen early reading education, annual math and reading testing for grades 3 through 8 and a tax deduction to help teachers defray the costs associated with out of pocket classroom expenses. Although I support the majority of the budget's proposals, I am concerned with the school choice option, that will funnel Federal funds from public schools to private and religious schools and the streamlining and consolidation of a number of Federal education programs that may be lost in the shuffle.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the budget is consistent with the provisions of H.R. 2, the Social Security and Medicare Lock-Box Act of 2001, which passed the House earlier this year. This act creates a point of order against legislation that reduces the total unified surplus below the combined total of the Social Security Trust Fund surplus and the Medicare Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund surplus. Consequently, the measure creates a procedural "lock-box" protecting the Social Security and Medicare surpluses from being used for any purpose other than debt reduction until the enactment of Social Security and Medicare reform legislation.

This is a responsible budget resolution. It preserves the integrity of the Social Security and Medicare systems, makes necessary investments in Medicare, education, national security and veterans health care, provides for appropriate tax relief, pays down an unprecedented level of public debt, and sets aside a prudent reserve fund for unforeseen emergencies. For these reasons, I intend to support it, and urge my colleagues to do the same.